THE CURRENT DIGEST OF THE SOVIET PRESS

March 8, 1952 Volume IV, Number 4

Published Each Week by

The Joint Committee on Slavic Studies

Appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council

Herbert Hoover in Pravda and Pravda's Comment

The New Life in Sinkiang Province

On the Nature of China's Revolution

Nationalism in Writing Turkmenia's History

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Each week the Current Digest of the Soviet Press presents a selection of the contents of the Soviet press, carefully translated in full into English, or objectively condensed by competent editors, and arranged by subject matter. The translations are presented as documentary materials without elaboration or comment. They state the opinions and views of the original authors, not of the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. These materials are published in order that they may be of direct assistance to persons engaged in the research and interpretation of public affairs.

CONTENTS

Vol. IV, No. 4

The table of contents below lists the departments in this issue and mentions the subject matter of some of the leading articles or reports appearing under each department heading.

In addition to selections from various newspapers and magazines, this issue of the Current Digest covers the contents of Pravda and Izvestia for

Jan. 23-29, inclusive

FEATURE ARTICLES

Herbert Hoover in Pravda and Pravda's Comments
- Radio Address by Herbert Hoover . . . 3
- Hoover and U. S. Government's Miscalculations . . . 5

The New Life in Sinkiang Province . . . 6

On the Nature of China's Revolution
- A Faulty Book on the New Chinese State . . . 7
- Lenin's Prediction of Nature of Chinese Revolution . . . 8
- How National Liberation Movements Can Succeed . . . 8

Nationalism in Writing Turkmenia's History . . . 9

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

World Politics
- United Nations
  - Soviet Peace Program Gains Support . . . 11
  - U. S. Opposition to Soviet Definition of Aggression . . . 11
- War Prisoners
  - Soviet Government Rejects U. S. Note . . . 12

Far East
- Kuomintang Raids on China-Burma Border . . . 12
- Burma Adheres to Neutrality Policy . . . 13
- Chinese Press on Proposed Yoshida-Chiang Treaty . . . 13
- British Reaction to Recognition of Chiang . . . 13
- Indonesian Resentment at Japanese Peace Treaty . . . 13
- Pakistan Suffers Under British War Policy . . . 13

Eastern Europe
- American Occupiers in Western Czechoslovakia . . . 14
- Finland's Desire for Peace and Neutrality . . . 15
- Soviet-Hungarian Trade Agreement . . . 15
- Currency Reform and Price Reductions in Rumania . . . 15

Near East
- Report From Egypt . . . 16

Central Europe
- Conference on Austrian Peace Treaty Postponed . . . 16
- German Indignation at Conscription Proposals . . . 17

Western Europe
- Plans of the Faure Government in France . . . 17
- Effects of Arms Race on Britain and the Empire . . . 17
- American Monopolies Take Over British Colonies . . . 17
- Italian Authorities Hold Back Soviet Relief . . . 18

Western Hemisphere
- Soviet-Canadian Student Cooperation Blocked . . . 18
- Rewards for Collier's Atom War Issue . . . 18
- Finnish Cooking and American Propaganda . . . 19

Africa
- Compromise Breaks Down in Tunisia . . . 19

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

Communist Party
- Party Work in Soviet Institutions . . . 20
- Managerial Abuses in Latvian Industry . . . 21
- Ideological Work Among Scientists Neglected in Lvov . . . 21
- Leninakan City Committee's Poor Personnel Work . . . 22
- Concrete Party Guidance Needed . . . 22
- Plenary Session of Belorussian Central Committee . . . 22
- Meeting of Leningrad Aktiv . . . 23
- Sessions of Rostov and Moldavian Party Committees . . . 23
- Anniversary of Kuibyshev's Death . . . 23

State and Law
- Soviet Employees Must Observe State Discipline . . . 24
- Local Soviets' Duties to Construction Projects . . . 24
- How Children Are Traced and Found . . . 25
- (Feuilleton)—Barrators . . . 25
- Provinces Report to Russian Republic Supreme Soviet . . . 26
- Railroad Stations in Crimea Renamed . . . 26

Trade Unions
- The Collective Contract for 1952 . . . 26
- Improve Trade Union Supervision of Competition . . . 26

National Economy
- Local Building Materials Needed for Ukraine Canal . . . 27
- Achievements and Plans of Hydroelectric Projects . . . 27

Industry
- For Development of Local Industries . . . 27
- Oversupply of Raw Materials to Factories . . . 28
- Utilization of Waste Heat From Power Plants . . . 28
- Bad State of Toy Industry . . . 29
- Ukraine Consumers' Goods Output Increases . . . 29

Agriculture
- A Model Collective Farm Reports . . . 29
- Brigade Leaders Need Study Facilities . . . 30
- Winter Field Work in Belorussia . . . 31

Domestic Trade
- Defects in Work of the Service Trades . . . 31

Cities . . . 32

Culture
- Motion Pictures not Reaching Rural Audiences . . . 32

Education
- Law Schools Need Improvement . . . 33
- Need for Rural Night Schools . . . 33

Science
- Tasks of Science on Northern Crimea Canal . . . 34
- Anniversary of S. I. Vavilov's Death . . . 35

History
- New Light on City of Beloozero . . . 35

The Arts
- Film 'Country Doctor': Pravda's View . . . 35
- Problems of Soviet Comedy . . . 36
- Revival of 'Armored Train 14-69' . . . 37
- Still More Concern for Children's Theaters Needed . . . 38

Literature
- Conference Discusses Ukrainian Criticism . . . 38

(Continued on Page 46)

Current Digest of the Soviet Press, copyright 1952 by the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies. Published weekly at 1745 South State Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan, by the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. Editorial and executive offices, 413 West 117th Street, New York 27, N. Y.

Fifty-two issues a year, with four quarterly indexes. Subscription price: $50.00 a year to institutions, organizations or individuals paying $100.00 in each case yearly to sustaining operational fund. A reduced rate of $25.00 a year may be granted to persons directly associated with any sustaining subscriber or for additional subscriptions by the sustaining organization or individual after the initial subscription has been entered. Subscriptions at the reduced rate must run concurrently with the initial sustaining subscription. Single copies of the Digest or quarterly index, $3.00.

Printed by Edwards Brothers, Lithoprinters, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Reentered as Second Class Matter May 24, 1950, under provisions of Section 34, 33 P. L. & R., 1948, paragraph (b), at the Post Office at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Herbert Hoover in Pravda and Pravda's Comment

[On Jan. 27 Herbert Hoover delivered a radio and television address on U.S. foreign policy. Five days later Pravda printed the report translated here, occupying almost a half page in the four-page Pravda, and embodying most of Hoover's text, except for the omissions and differences noted within brackets in this translation.

[The same issue of Pravda carried editorial comment on the speech in the two right-hand columns of page one; this editorial was reprinted from Pravda next day by the newspapers Moskovskaya pravda and Krasnaya zvezda. The editorial appears below, following the report of Hoover's speech.—Trans.]

RADIO ADDRESS BY HERBERT HOOVER. (Pravda, Feb. 2, p. 4. Complete text:) New York, Jan. 28 (Tass)—Speaking over the radio, U.S. ex-President Herbert Hoover has urged the United States to recall all ground forces from Europe except those "necessary" to protect American air bases outside the N.A.T.O. countries. Hoover demanded that a heavier burden be placed on the West European countries in connection with the program of military preparations and declared that the West European countries must realize that creation of ground forces is Europe's only problem.

[Hoover's speech began with a reference to peace resting "upon defense from Communist aggression" and a reservation that "in this address today, unless otherwise stated, I do not include Britain in the term 'Continental Western Europe.'" Pravda omits these introductory points.—Trans.]

At the start of his speech Hoover recalled that during the debate a year ago on problems of foreign policy "we were told that a European defense army of upward of 40 ground divisions would be created under Gen. Eisenhower by the end of 1952, with 20 more divisions by the end of 1954. We were told that four more American divisions were to be shipped to Europe in addition to the two we already had there. But what has happened? The rearming of Western Europe is mainly dependent upon the French and the Germans. A year ago, in urging that we send our divisions, Gen. Eisenhower stated to the Congress that the French promised 15 battleworthy divisions by the end of 1952 and presumably more by the end of 1953. A few days ago, the French Defense Minister indicated that they contemplated only ten divisions for the European army, of which none was complete and half of them were only 60% recruited [Hoover text, as quoted in The New York Times: "only 50% recruited."]

"The settlement by which Western Germany is to be given a certain degree of independence and is to contribute 12 divisions has not yet gone beyond the paper stage. No battleworthy German divisions are in sight—certainly not before 1953. The British have announced that their four divisions on the Continent will not be a part of the European army but that they 'will cooperate.' Britain would be a friend of Europe but would not marry her. That is a form of independence.

"In sum, the only substantial additions to West Europe ground armies during the two years past have been the American divisions we have sent over. Aside from American and British divisions it would be difficult to find ten battleworthy divisions in the West European army today. And it would appear that even the 60-division army is two or three years away. This proposed 60-division army compares with over 200 equipped divisions which these same West European nations placed in the field within 60 days after the outbreak of each of the two world wars. And their manpower and productivity are greater today.

"In that debate a year ago we were told that the Communist armies comprised 300 divisions, 20,000 planes and 30,000 tanks. No one contended that 60 European divisions, even if created, could do more than temporarily halt an invasion. Our side in that debate replied that this was not a calculated risk but that it was a calculated Dunquerque.

"The American people hope that the West Europeans will create the proper ground armies and that Gen. Eisenhower will be able to carry out his task.

[Hoover text: "I may say at once that all the American people are interested in the growth of unity in Continental Europe and their preparation of adequate ground armies for their defense. We earnestly hope that Gen. Eisenhower will succeed in his difficult task."]

"There has been some progress during the past year in allaying age-old discords and dissensions. But they are obviously not yet cured. Among the forces which obstruct progressive West European statesmen are the potent Socialist and Communist Parties. These parties also hold the widespread belief [Hoover text: "These parties also have widely spread the belief"] that American subsidies and our urging are for the purpose of using Europe for American cannon fodder. Yet the West European nations are contributing less than 10% of the total military expenditures of the North Atlantic Pact nations.

"Another cause of West European inertia is its attitude as to the risk of Communist invasion. That attitude is profoundly different from the attitude of Washington. There is in Europe today no such public alarm as has been fanned up in the United States. None of these nations has declared emergencies or taken measures comparable with ours. They do not propagandize war fears or war psychosis such as we get out of Washington. Not one European country conducts such exercises in protection from bombs as we have had in New York. I recently made an inquiry from European sources as to why they calculated the risk of invasion as so much less than does Washington.

[The following sentence appears in the Hoover text at this point and is omitted from Pravda's story: "The sum of this inquiry was that there was little public belief that there was risk of a Russian invasion in the near future."]

"They pointed to the following reasons:

[Hoover text: "Their reasons for this belief were:"]

"First: They said that the Russian ground armies could have overrun Europe in a two-months' campaign any time in the past five years and can no doubt do it during several years to come. That they have not done so seems proof to European observers [Hoover text: "to these observers"] that the Kremlin realizes how difficult it is to make a Red world out of the West.

"Second: They said that the Communists hesitate to stir up a war in the West because they can see no final military victory. That the Russians know they cannot invade the United States with armies, however much they might trouble us with bombs. Therefore, they said, the Russians have no taste for a war where they cannot effectively destroy their enemy.

"Third: They said that the Kremlin realizes that invasion of Western Europe would add a dozen nationalities to the centrifugal forces and oppositions which already trouble them from the 30-odd races they dominate. ***

[The omission indicated by Pravda's asterisks at this point consists of two sentences referring to slave camps and to Yugoslav nationalism, as proof of opposition.]

"Fourth: They said the Kremlin knows that the industrial potential they would secure by invading Western Europe is mostly an illusion. The reason they gave is that if Europe were blockaded by the Americans or British, and Russian transport into Europe were paralyzed by bombing, Europe would be 30% short in fuel, 25% short in food and without nonferrous and hardening metals. They stated that under such a blockade West European industrial production would diminish rapidly and ultimately stop.

"Fifth: They said the Kremlin had at last learned that its conspiracies of boring from within have failed to secure more than a minor percentage of men's minds in the Western world. ***

[The omission indicated here is the sentence: "Its left-arm activities have there raised implacable walls to such ideological victories."]

"Sixth: They said the opportunities for the Kremlin are in Asia and that its face is turned east and not west.

"Seventh: They said Stalin has every reason to be satisfied with the progress of economic difficulties [Hoover text: "economic confusion"] in the United States and in Western Europe.

"Eighth: Finally, they said the Communists know that if they invade Western Europe their own war potential will be destroyed by an atomic war from the air and a blockade from the sea, even if they succeed on land.

"I cannot say whether these eight assumptions are correct or not. But they do contribute to Western Europe's lack of hysterics and their calculation of low risk and therefore their lack of hurry to arm. In any event, this whole European situation requires that the United States recalculate our own risks and reconsider the possible alternatives."

Hoover then emphasized that "in South Asia and the Middle East we are witnessing vast readjustments of political power" and pointed out that nationalist forces in Asia "have lighted a fire of revolution against the West." Hoover complained that although this situation ought to interest the West European powers more than the United States, the U.S.A. too often finds that "many of these nations vote against it in the U.N."

[Hoover text: "Behind the slogan 'Asia for the Asiatics' lie two centuries of the white man's exploitation. These forces have lighted a prairie fire of revolution against the West. They are removing the 'white man's burden.' America had no part in the exploitation. Yet too often we find that many of these nations vote against the United States in the United Nations."]

"During the past year in Korea, the United Nations vetoed Gen. MacArthur's proposals for destroying the Chinese air sanctuary in Manchuria and the employment of Chiang Kai-shek's armies to save American lives. Accordingly, we denied ourselves victory."

Touching next on the truce negotiations, Hoover expressed regret that during these negotiations "the United States has retreated from the original purpose of unity and independence for Korea and compromised with the idea of the same division of Korea as there was before."

[Omitted here is mention of U.S. losses during the negotiations period. Hoover's expression of the passage translated into Russian as "compromised with the idea of the same division of Korea" was: "retreated to an appeasement idea of a division of Korea about where it was before."]

"Finally, during these negotiations the Chinese have built up a great air force."

Stating that he would presently suggest "some lessons" that the United States ought to learn from this experience, Hoover took up the question of the American war economy:

"The outstanding phenomenon in the United States is the dangerous overstraining of our economy by gigantic expenditures. *** The American people have not yet felt the full impact of the gigantic increase in government spending and taxes. Yet we already suffer from the blight of ruinous inflation and confiscatory taxes. We are actually in a war economy, although shooting is not going on throughout the world [Hoover text: "a war economy except for world-wide shooting"]. We are diverting more and more civilian production to war materials. We are placing a greater portion of our manpower under arms."

Emphasizing that inflation is growing, prices increasing and the cost of living steadily rising, Hoover said: "Our standard of living will be reduced in millions of families. Life savings will be taken from millions of other families. Rising prices are coming through the kitchen while taxes are invading our homes through the front door. These huge taxes are also overstraining our economy."

[Pravda omits details cited by Hoover to the effect that top-bracket income taxation cannot yield much more revenue and his criticism of "creeping socialism" in the United States.]

Hoover declared that in his opinion "there are methods more effective to check the Communist menace in the long run and at the same time to lessen our domestic dangers."

Hoover presented the following program.

[Omitted is a brief paragraph mentioning that these are repetitions of "proposals some of us made a year ago."]

First: Adoption of measures to strengthen military defense of the Western Hemisphere—"this final Gibraltar of freedom." [Hoover text: "First, that the first national purpose of this republic must be the defense of this final Gibraltar of freedom—and that is the Western Hemisphere."]

Second: That the only way to save Europe from destruction is to avoid a third world war. The real and effective deterrent which we can, within our resources, contribute to that end is in cooperation with the British to expand our already strong air forces and navies up to a striking force. The Communists know that such a striking force could destroy their military potential if they started an invasion and it could punish any such aggression. And this applies to aggression against other non-Communist countries as well as Western Europe.

In Korea, however correct the original decisions to use ground armies may have been, our experience during the past year has certainly demonstrated that we should have relied upon air and sea forces to punish these aggressors [Hoover text: "that aggression"].

[Omitted here are sentences referring to the loss of American lives and injury to the South Koreans as a result of use of ground armies.]

Third: That the only way we can hold the initiative in this "cold war" is not to scatter our ground armies all around the 25,000 miles of Communist borders but to concentrate on such a highly mobile striking force by air and sea.

[A paragraph mentioning Gen. Wedemeyer in support of this view is omitted.]

Fourth: That the United States should furnish "such munitions as we can afford to other nations who show a determined will to defend themselves."

Fifth: That, to maintain the American economy, the United States must avoid the temptation to build up great ground armies in addition to air and sea forces.

[Hoover text: "That to maintain the economic strength of the United States and to prevent its socialization does not permit our building up great ground armies in addition to overwhelming air and sea forces and supply of munitions to other nations. If our economy should collapse, Stalin's victory over the world would be complete. We cannot take that risk."]

Sixth: "That true friendship with West European nations requires they be told certain things in no uncertain terms." We must inform the West Europeans that the limit of United States aid will be the creation of "this deterrent air and sea power and munitions supply" and that creation of ground armies is the only problem facing Europe. [Hoover text: "They should realize the limit of our economic aid is this deterrent air and sea power and munitions. That, protected by this shield, we expect them, on the basis of their performance in previous wars, and now with the aid of munitions from us, to realize that ground armies are Europe's own sole problem."] We should state that we expect them to provide ground protection for our airfields within their boundaries. We should state that not only will we send no more ground troops but that we expect they will rapidly relieve us of that burden except to protect our airfields outside the N.A.T.O. countries.

[Omitted at this point: "And they should be told that their delay leaves our 250,000 American garrison in Europe in a most exposed position."]

Seventh: "Our relations to the United Nations Charter should be revised. It must not be allowed to dominate the internal sovereignty of our government." [Omitted at this point: "Our courts have already made decisions that the Charter overrides our domestic laws."] "Recalculation of our policies along this line would greatly reduce the danger we face in the economic sphere."*

By restricting American ground armies and ultimately reducing them to the force necessary to protect American territory and essential air bases outside of European N.A.T.O. countries [Hoover text: "together with a reduction or postponement of 30% in our Federal civil expenditures"], Hoover declared in conclusion, the United States government would be

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* [The Tass story does not follow Hoover's paragraphing. This sentence was not part of Hoover's seventh point, but followed it. The mixed paragraphing may have occurred in cable transmission.—Trans.]

able to reduce its expenditures, return thousands from the armed forces to civilian life, and reduce the menace of inflation.

[The Hoover text goes on with a peroration.]

(Editorial)—HOOVER AND THE MISCALCULATIONS OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT. (Pravda, Feb. 2, p. 1. Complete text:) A radio speech by U.S. ex-President Hoover is published in today's issue of our paper.

Hoover has long been known to be one of the most arrant instigators of the aggressive policy of the United States of America. Closely linked with the largest financial monopolies, Hoover is one of those who express the most reactionary and aggressive strivings of U.S. ruling circles.

As is evident from the speech, Hoover delivered a criticism of the Truman foreign policy. This is not fortuitous. We know the struggle within the ruling circles of the U.S.A. is growing sharper in connection with the crisis of the aggressive American policy and the growth of dissatisfaction with this policy on the part of broad strata of the population. The forthcoming Presidential election at the end of 1952 is loosening tongues in the election campaign and impelling frankness on the part of representatives of competing groups.

Hoover's speech consists of two parts.

In the first part he criticizes the foreign policy of the Truman government, seeking to demonstrate that this policy is unreal and leads to defeats and failure. In the second part Hoover presents his own program, trying to demonstrate that it is realistic and would save the U.S.A.

The part of Hoover's speech devoted to criticism of the policy of the present U.S. government is not unconvincing, because in this case Hoover rests on facts.

What are these facts?

Hoover recalls the advertising promises made by the initiators of the aggressive game of building a "European army," their calculations of French, British, German and other divisions. Yet, in the words of this same Hoover, "Aside from American and British divisions it would be difficult to find ten battleworthy divisions in the West European army today." Why the obvious disparity? "What has happened?" asks Hoover. Hoover answers by mentioning some facts and figures, the gist of which is that there has been a whole series of scandalous miscalculations. The plans are not being fulfilled either in terms of numbers or in terms of quality. The European allies of the U.S.A. are not keeping up with these plans and are encountering more and more difficulties that continue to mount.

Hoover declares further:

"There is in Europe today no such public alarm as has been fanned up in the United States. None of these nations has declared emergencies or taken measures comparable with ours. They do not propagandize war fears or war psychosis such as we get out of Washington. Not one European country conducts such exercises in protection from bombs as we have had in New York."

Hoover is thus obliged to admit the indisputable fact that the American politicians have failed in their attempt to create in Western Europe an atmosphere of war hysteria, an atomic psychosis, such as they have succeeded in creating in the U.S.A. Why could it not be done in Western Europe? Why have there been lost, as in a bottomless barrel, the many millions of dollars spent on war propaganda, on buying up, wholesale and retail, West European governments, reactionary parties, press and radio?

The reason, says Hoover, is that the peoples of Western Europe do not believe in the aggressive intentions ascribed to the Soviet Union. Hoover cites "representatives of European circles" who say that "the Russian ground armies could have overrun Europe in a two-months' campaign any time in the past five years and can no doubt do it during several years to come." But it is known that they have not done this and the peoples of Western Europe are not afraid that "the Russian ground armies" will do it. Experience shows that the peoples of Western Europe judge the Soviet Union and its policy not from the declaration of slanderers in the warmongers' camp, but from the facts and the deeds of the Soviet Union, to which aggressive ambitions are alien and which pursues a consistent struggle for maintaining and strengthening peace.

Hoover deals not only with the situation in Europe. Again and again he returns to the subject of Asia and the Middle East. He states that "in South Asia and the Middle East we are witnessing vast readjustments of political power," that nationalist forces in Asia "have lighted a fire of revolution against the West," meaning by "the West" the colonial powers. Hoover remains Hoover, of course, when he tries to attribute these events to "the conspiracies of the Kremlin," "its face turned east," as he puts it, though he does not himself believe his own words and is obliged to admit the great miscalculations of American policy in Asia also.

Hoover speaks as a critic of the U.S. government on the Korean question. He takes the role of supporter of Gen. MacArthur, who failed in Korea and who stood for unleashing war against both the Korean and the Chinese peoples. Hoover claims that by not accepting MacArthur's piratical plan to attack China the U.S.A. "accordingly denied itself victory," although it is evident from this same Hoover's speech that actually he did not and does not have any "plan of victory." The fact remains a fact: The U.S.A. has suffered both military and diplomatic defeat in the war that has been brought upon the Korean people, the responsibility for which rests with both the U.S. government and MacArthur's supporters.

And finally, Hoover admits the incontestible fact that the present aggressive policy of the U.S.A. has already led to "ruinous inflation" within the country, has created a dangerous economic situation, has burdened the people with excessive taxes, has brought on high prices and depressed the living standard of the working people. He says: "The outstanding phenomenon in the United States is the dangerous overstraining of our economy by gigantic expenditures.*** The American people have not yet felt the full impact of the gigantic increase in government spending and taxes. Yet we already suffer from the blight of ruinous inflation and confiscatory taxes. We are actually in a war economy, although shooting is not going on throughout the world. We are diverting more and more civilian production to war materials. We are placing a great proportion of our manpower under arms."

Speaking of what Americans can expect further, Hoover declares: "Our standard of living will be reduced in millions of families. Life savings will be taken from millions of other families. Rising prices are coming through the kitchen while taxes are invading our homes through the front door. These huge taxes are also overstraining our economy."

It would be naive to expect of Hoover a complete description of all the misfortunes which the arms race has loosed upon the American people. But it is clear that alarm has seized broad strata of the American people if such persons as Herbert Hoover have begun to speak up about the crisis in U.S. policy.

Hoover is not making a new discovery when he proclaims the present policy of the U.S.A. unrealistic and declares that it will suffer more and more failures and is threatened with further defeats. He is merely repeating what many observers of the American scene have long been saying about the crisis of U.S. policy.

Hoover does not confine himself to criticizing. He also comes forth with pretensions of proclaiming his own program.

However aggressive Hoover's desires, however great his wish to support the most aggressive U.S. military circles that stand behind Gen. MacArthur, he is nevertheless compelled to warn against the danger of the present U.S. policy and to seek other means for accomplishing American imperialism's aggressive plans.

Hoover knows how to use flowery language and went so far as to call present-day Western Europe "the final Gibraltar of freedom." But he promptly explained his idea of the duty of this "final Gibraltar of freedom" by declaring that "creation of ground armies is the only problem facing Europe," that the countries of Western Europe should get to work forming ground armies while the United States of America undertakes to form air and sea forces. Thus, under Hoover's plans, it appears, the West European countries are to supply for the future world war what is customarily called "cannon fodder," while the government of the U.S.A., to reduce its expenditures, will furnish air and sea forces and will not send ground armies to Europe.

This is not the first time that people have heard of such

(Continued on Page 46)

The New Life in Sinkiang Province

IN SINKIANG. (By Staff Correspondent I. Vysokov. Pravda, Jan. 28, p. 4. Complete text:) Sinkiang—Sinkiang is one of the largest provinces of the Chinese People's Republic. Its area is equal to almost one-sixth of the country. The innermost regions of the province are rich in minerals. At the foot of the mountains, in the river valleys, in the mountain depressions and hollows stretch fertile lands suitable for the cultivation of agricultural crops: wheat, cotton, corn, rice, barley, kaoliang, sunflowers and hemp. Immense pastures extend over the slopes of the Tien Shan and Kunlun ranges.

The Kuomintang reactionaries regarded Sinkiang as one of the domains where they could exploit and plunder the people with impunity. The Chiang Kai-shek clique and the local feudal lords looked on the toiling population of Sinkiang as cattle. The economy of the province declined. Agriculture was on the downgrade. Stock raising died out.

But the time came when the soldiers of the Chinese People's Liberation Army came to Sinkiang over the high mountain passes. They overthrew the domination of the Kuomintang reactionaries and the agents of American-British imperialists, and established a people's regime with the active support of the local population of Sinkiang.

Great constructive work was launched in the province. The Central People's Government of the Chinese People's Republic resolved to give water to the farmers of Sinkiang. The plundering feudal lords were deprived of the right to own the sources of water. Springs, streams, wells, canals and irrigation ditches were proclaimed the property of the people. All farmers received the right to use them.

And the soldiers of the army which had thrown the Kuomintang reactionaries out of Sinkiang were the first to begin carrying out this task. Tens of thousands of soldiers, taking up shovels, hoes and picks, began to build big new irrigation installations. The soldiers of the people's army drew up plans for the irrigation of more than 3,000,000 mus of land (one mu equals 1/16 of a hectare) by the beginning of 1954. They undertook to build 1800 kilometers of large and small canals. The plan is being successfully fulfilled.

Picks and hammers resound on the shores of Lake Hoyanchi. It is destined to become the foundation of a big reservoir with a whole system of locks and canals. A river flows five kilometers from the lake. In order to increase the reserves of water in the reservoir it was decided to divert the river toward the lake. A canal five kilometers long was cut through the cliffs and mountain crags. A mighty dam was erected across the old river bed and the river, bowing to man's will, changed its course.

The director of the irrigation work on the river and the lake, Comrade Liu Chung-chang, said:

"Look over there. We have erected a dam and locks between two high spurs. The lake can now hold more than 50,000,000 cubic meters of water. From November to April the river will fill our hollow to the brim. In the spring we will begin to let the water through the locks along the 35-kilometer canal that has been dug. It will irrigate 130,000 mus. On the new river bed leading to the lake we will build a hydroelectric station which will supply electrical power to all the industrial enterprises being built in the vicinity."

A struggle for water is going on throughout Sinkiang. The old irrigation system has already been restored. More than 300 kilometers of new canals and irrigation ditches have been dug. But this is only the beginning.

The agriculture of Sinkiang was in sad shape before the liberation. Of the 104,000,000 mus of land suitable for sowing, less than 15,000,000 mus were sown. The arbitrariness of the landlords who controlled the water supply system made it impossible to practice agriculture on land which was very fertile but had no water.

The land reform in Sinkiang has not yet been put through. The confiscation and division of land will begin only after the next harvest has been gathered. At present the people's regime is taking measures to restrict the rent paid to the landlords and to return the deposits for the land. However, even these first reforms in the villages have already yielded favorable results. The area sown to grain increased more than 3,000,000 mus in two years. The yield has risen.

The peasants have begun to unite in labor mutual aid groups. Farming methods are being improved. Units of the People's Liberation Army have organized 14 horse-hiring stations in the province. Here the farmer can receive assistance in seeds, fertilizers, draft animals and up-to-date agricultural machines.

The new life is especially noticeable in the cities. The mayor of Tihwa (Urumchi), the administrative center of the province, told us:

"There are 120,000 inhabitants in Tihwa. The entire adult population signed the World Peace Council appeal for the conclusion of a peace pact. In the two years of the people's regime the city's appearance has changed. Everyone remembers how the river flowing through the city swept away 440 houses in the spring flood in 1944. This will never happen again. High stone dams have been built to protect the houses and streets from the torrential spring waters. In the four summer months last year six kilometers of streets were covered with asphalt and stone. The oldest inhabitants say that such work would have taken 50 years at the Kuomintang rate of 'construction.' "

The city's industrial and trading enterprises have developed their activity on a wide scale. Their number has been almost doubled in comparison with 1949. Unemployment has been eliminated. The people's purchasing power has increased more than one and a half times; and this is the case everywhere.

Industrial enterprises are being constucted in Sinkiang which will make it one of the future industrial areas of China. All the conditions are present here for this: mineral resources, agricultural raw materials, developed animal husbandry and, most important, a wonderful, energetic, bold and industrious people.

We inspected the plants and factories under construction which will be put into operation as early as autumn, 1952. We visited the construction site of a large automobile repair plant. According to the plan it should be put into operation by the end of the year. But the workers have presented a counterplan —to put the plant into operation by the third anniversary of the Chinese People's Republic, by Oct. 1, 1952.

Showing us the construction here, Chief Engineer Yang Kung said:

"It was difficult for us at first. We did not have skilled workers when we came to the construction area. There was even a shortage of literate people. We began studies along with the work. There were also difficulties with the building materials. We carried timber on our shoulders from the spurs of the Tien Shan Mountains. Bricks were baked in field ovens. Now our people have already sufficiently mastered the skills of masons, plasterers and fitters. Applying advanced Soviet methods of construction they are making great gains."

A large textile combine is being set up on an immense mountain plateau five kilometers from Tihwa. This is the first-born of the textile industry of Sinkiang. It will not only supply the province with fabrics but will also provide textiles for Tibet and Chinghai.

Sinkiang is having a severe winter now. A piercing wind burns people's faces, but nowhere does the construction work stop. Here for the first time, under the conditions of harsh winter frosts, foundations are being laid, walls are being erected and equipment is being assembled according to the methods of the Soviet people.

The people's regime has transformed the cities of faraway Sinkiang. From a stronghold of feudal-serf despotism they have been turned into cultural centers bringing the light of a new life to the people of the province.

We were told that in the past the Kuomintang reactionaries, fearing an awakening of the masses, destroyed those who tried to carry on educational work among the people. Dozens of

scholars, teachers, art workers and progressive public figures were executed in old Sinkiang.

Popular education is now assuming wide proportions in Sinkiang. New educational institutions have been set up in Tihwa and many other cities. Here those people study who were the landlords' slaves until quite recently. The path of knowledge has been opened up to all the 13 nationalities in Sinkiang.

There are 60 secondary and higher educational institutions in the province in which 15,000 people receive instruction. About 300,000 children attend elementary schools. Courses for the elimination of illiteracy have been organized in every city and village. In 1950, 256,000 workers and peasants attended them. Last autumn more than 400,000 people enrolled for these courses.

A Party school for the training of national executive cadres has been opened in Sinkiang. Already 1372 people have graduated from it. In the course of their studies many of them joined the Communist Party and the New League of Democratic Youth.

The shoots of a new life are to be seen everywhere in Sinkiang, as they are throughout the Chinese People's Republic. New buildings are springing up in the cities, the framework of future industrial enterprises is being erected, bridges are being built on the highways, new clubs and schools are being opened. But what is most important is the growth of the people themselves, of their activeness and class consciousness in the struggle for strengthening the young Chinese People's Republic.

The peoples of Sinkiang, whom the revolution delivered from the savage highhandedness and oppression of the landlords and foreign imperialists, look confidently to the future. Their future is a free, joyful and happy life.

On the Nature of China's Revolution

Criticism and Review: CONFUSION OVER IMPORTANT MATTERS. (By Vl. Rogov. Izvestia, Jan. 27, p. 3. Complete text:) Soviet people show a tremendous interest in the Chinese People's Republic. Every book that throws light on the Chinese people's struggle to strengthen the new order of people's democracy draws the careful attention of the broadest circles of readers in our country.

For this reason one could only have welcomed the publication by the State Juridical Publishing House of Z. M. Chernilovsky's book "The Structure of the State in the Chinese People's Republic."* But upon acquaintance with the book one is obliged to conclude that it was written without a knowledge of the subject and without a sense of responsibility to the reader.

The chief defect of Chernilovsky's book is that it does not give the reader a correct idea of the nature of the social and state structure in the new China. Moreover, the book contains numerous gross errors and distortions. Evidently the author has not studied with sufficient care some of the important questions concerning the profound social-economic changes in the life of the Chinese people and expounds these questions in a confused manner, sometimes downright inaccurately.

First of all it must be noted that Chernilovsky's book is incorrect in its definition of the particular features of the Chinese revolution.

As is well known, the Chinese revolution is anti-imperialist, antifeudal, agrarian and directed against the oppression by the foreign imperialists and the domination of the Chinese feudal lords and the Chinese compradore bourgeoisie, closely linked with the foreign imperialists. As Comrade Stalin points out, the Chinese revolution, a bourgeois democratic revolution, is at the same time a revolution of national liberation directed against foreign imperialism. The Chinese revolution is led by the working class, thus blending with the international revolutionary workers' movement against imperialism. Thanks to the guiding role of the working class, it goes beyond the framework of a bourgeois democratic revolution.

Of tremendous importance to the fate of the Chinese people's liberation struggle was the great October socialist revolution, which weakened the capitalist system as a whole, undermined imperialism's rule in the colonies and dependent countries, and opened the era of colonial revolutions headed by the proletariat. Out of the triumph of October there arose and began to grow the Soviet Union, "the revolutionary experience and help of which," said Comrade Stalin in 1926, "cannot fail to lighten the struggle of the Chinese proletariat against imperialism and against the feudal-medieval survivals in China."

Instead of stressing and analyzing the special features of the anti-imperialist, antifeudal revolution in China, Chernilovsky essentially ignores them in his book. The Chinese revolution, according to him, is performing the tasks of a bourgeois democratic revolution but "differs fundamentally from a bourgeois democratic revolution." The author declares that the Chinese revolution is now performing, "though not fully consistently," the tasks of socialist revolution.

And this is written at a time when the activity of the people's democracy in China is directed at completion of the bourgeois democratic revolution, when the antifeudal tasks of this revolution have not yet been completed and the ownership of the land by the landowners is still being liquidated in the process of agrarian reform. At the present time the tasks of building socialism, its direct tasks,are not being raised and not being undertaken in China. In his concluding speech at a session of the National Committee of the People's Political Consultative Council of China, Comrade Mao Tse-tung said: "***After we have created a flourishing national economy and culture, after all the conditions are ripe, and after it has been approved by the entire country, we shall enter the new era of socialism in our undeviating advance."

Chernilovsky's book does little to enable the reader to understand the nature and functions of the system of assemblies of people's representatives (people's assemblies) which are the supreme local authority in China. The author almost completely identifies the people's assemblies with our Soviets, failing to stress the specific peculiarities of the people's assemblies as organs of a regime of the dictatorship of people's democracy. Yet, as the author himself writes, "***for the Soviets to express completely and authoritatively the will of the working people's classes, whose organs of authority they are, the existence of the dictatorship of the proletariat is necessary." At this stage the dictatorship of people's democracy in China does not perform the functions of dictatorship of the proletariat. Based on the alliance of workers and peasants, it unites all democratic classes of the country for the fight "against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capital—for independence, democracy, peace, unity and the establishment of a flourishing and strong China," as the General Program of the People's Political Consultative Council of China says.

The book under review presents a confused exposition of the question of the class structure of the Chinese People's Republic and of the formation of a single united front. Comrade Mao Tse-tung in his work "On the Dictatorship of People's Democracy" clearly explained: "At the present stage the people in China are the working class, the peasant class, the petty bourgeoisie and the national bourgeoisie. Under the leadership of the working class and the Communist Party these classes have united to form their own state and to elect their own government in order to establish a dictatorship over imperialism's lackeys, the class of landowners and bureaucratic capital, to suppress them and to allow them to operate only within permissible limits***."

But we find such reasoning as the following by the author of the book: "A united front was formed of the working class, the peasantry, the national and petty bourgeoisie and the intelligentsia***." Elsewhere, instead of clearly indicating exactly which classes comprise the popular front, Chernilovsky writes

* Z. M. Chernilovsky, "The Structure of the State in the Chinese People's Republic," State Juridical Publishing House, 1951, 94 pp., 100,000 copies.

of "the revolutionary intelligentsia" and "the liberal bourgeoisie" when it is a matter of the petty bourgeoisie—part of the peasantry, craftsmen, merchants, etc.—and the national bourgeoisie, which opposes foreign imperialism and feudal survivals.

Chernilovsky also sows confusion on so important a question as the agrarian reform. It is quite clear, he says, that "the economic and political development of the country was impossible without the liquidation of feudal relations, and, before all else, without the agrarian revolution in the countryside, and, in the first place, without nationalization of the landowners' land and its transfer to the poor and middle peasants." The author of the book reveals his complete ignorance on this point. It is well known that at the present time in China there is taking place confiscation (not nationalization!) of the landowners' land and its distribution among the peasantry. In the General Program of the People's Political Consultative Council of China, Article 3, we read that the Chinese People's Republic must "consistently transform the feudal and semifeudal system of land ownership into a system of peasant land ownership."

One cannot understand why Chernilovsky found it necessary to repeat the old legend of foreign bourgeois "scholars" about the "incredible land hunger" in China. In Soviet scholarship on China this pseudoscholarly assertion by various types of Anglo-Saxon neo-Malthusians and geopoliticians has long since been exposed as an attempt to conceal the true causes of the poverty and starvation in the old semicolonial Kuomintang China.

The book contains incorrect and out-of-date information as to the nationalities populating China. The author gives an incorrect figure: In China, he writes, there are "more than 20,000,000 non-Chinese," although it has been well known for a long time that the national minorities in China amount to more than 50,000,000 people, about 10% of the entire population of the country. The book's description of the national composition of the population of the Chinese People's Republic is extremely incomplete and consequently false. The author has not taken the trouble even to cite the names of China's major peoples, limiting himself to the quite chance mention of merely the Tibetans, Turkmenians, Mongols and Uzbeks. According to the latest official data, the Chinese People's Republic unites 60 different nationalities.

Chernilovsky is quite offhand in his use of individual terms of the political history of China. The author confuses the "four families" (Chiang Kai-shek, Soong Tze-wen, Kung Hsiang-hsi and Chen Li-fu), the clique of monopoly magnates of the old Kuomintang China, with the "C C clique," a right-wing, reactionary grouping within the Kuomintang (the brothers Chen Li-fu and Chen Kuo-fu). Certain commonly known dates are mixed up. The Boxer Rebellion of 1900 is set back ten years, to 1890, in the book. The "Society of China's Revival" was established in 1894, but Chernilovsky says it was in 1895. The Japanese invasion of China's northeastern provinces (Manchuria) began Sept. 18, 1931, but the book gives the date as October, 1931.

The list of such errors and distortions might be continued. Utter confusion reigns in the transcription of Chinese proper names. The names of some Chinese provinces (Shensi, Kansu, Shantung) appear variously on various pages.

All this—from the confusion and errors in interpretation of most important questions of China's life today, to the carelessness in handling factual data—shows the incompetence and utter irresponsibility of the book's author, as well as unpardonable carelessness on the part of its editor.

CHINA ON THE PATH ILLUMINED BY LENINISM. (By G. Erenburg and M. Yuryev. Literaturnaya gazeta, Jan. 22, p. 3. 1900 words. Condensed text:) In the V. I. Lenin Mausoleum there is a wreath with a ribbon inscribed "To the great revolutionary teacher, Lenin. Mao Tse-tung. Jan. 11, 1950."

Lenin ascribed cardinal significance to the great Chinese people's heroic struggle for liberation from the oppression of imperialism and from domestic reaction. ...

In his post-October works Lenin stressed the Soviet people's and Soviet armed forces' experience of struggle as of tremendous import to the Chinese people's struggle for liberation. At the Second All-Russian Congress of Communist Organizations of Peoples of the East in November, 1919, he said:

"I think that what has been done by the Red Army, its struggle and the history of its victory will be of tremendous, world-historic significance for all the peoples of the East. It will show the peoples of the East that, however weak these peoples may be and however invincible may seem the might of the European oppressors using all the wonders of technology and military art in the struggle, nevertheless a revolutionary war waged by the oppressed peoples, if such a war is capable of really rousing millions of the working people and of the exploited, contains such possibilities, such wonders, that the liberation of the peoples of the East is today perfectly practicable."

Lenin and Stalin stressed in their works the specific nature of revolution in the countries in this part of the globe. The Leninist presentation of the problems of the revolutionary struggle in China is based on Lenin's fundamental thesis regarding the special features and singularity of revolution in the countries of the East. "Leninism's main point of departure in the solution of problems regarding revolution in the colonial and dependent countries of the East," declares Comrade Stalin, "consists in a strict differentiation between revolution in the countries of imperialism, the countries which are oppressing other peoples, and revolution in the colonial and dependent countries."

Basing himself on the specific nature of the position of the colonial and dependent countries, Lenin put forward the idea of creating in these countries a united front of all the anti-imperialist classes. However, Lenin and Stalin emphasized that the success of revolution and the triumph of such a united front depend on the leadership by the proletariat. The struggle for the hegemony of the working class in revolution is a prime requisite of Leninism.

On the basis of deep scientific analysis, Lenin also forecast other singularities of the Chinese revolution. In his works on the just wars of national liberation during the epoch of imperialism he wrote: "Imperialism renders more acute the oppression of nations and, as a result of this, national risings and national wars (attempts to differentiate between risings and wars would be doomed to failure) are not only possible and likely but absolutely inevitable." Hence the tremendous role of the revolutionary army. It was precisely in the form of revolutionary wars that the revolution in China expressed itself, and Mao Tse-tung, basing himself on the Leninist-Stalinist teaching, wrote: "In China, the main form of the struggle is war and the main form of organization is the army."

The revolutionary war of 1925-1927, the civil war of 1927-1936, the national liberation war against Japanese imperialism, 1937-1945, and the people's revolutionary war of 1946-1949 against the Kuomintang agents of American imperialism were wars of this sort. ...

Guided by the Leninist teaching, the Chinese Communist Party raised and educated the mighty, invincible People's Liberation Army, united the people into a single antifeudal, anti-imperialist front headed by the working class and brought it to the historic victory of the revolution. ...

THE VICTORY OF THE PEOPLE'S REVOLUTION IN CHINA AND ITS WORLD-HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE. (By D. M. Ugrinovich. Vestnik Moskovskovo Universiteta [Moscow University Herald], No. 9, December, 1951, pp. 127-143. 15,000 words. Excerpt:) ... The victory of the people's democratic revolution in China is raising the national liberation movement of the oppressed peoples to a new, a higher level, for the liberation of this 500,000,000 strong people is in itself an extremely important revolutionary factor. Together with this, the experience of the revolutionary, national liberation and antifeudal struggle in China enables the drawing of a number of conclusions regarding the conditions which guarantee success to the struggle of the peoples of colonies and dependent countries for their national liberation. What are these conclusions?

1. The experience in struggle of the Chinese people shows that true national independence and sovereignty for the colonial and semicolonial peoples can only be achieved on the path of unity with the great Soviet Union, the people's democracies and the whole of the democratic, anti-imperialist camp. The experience of the Chinese revolution shows convincingly that

for the oppressed peoples of the colonies and semicolonies there is not and cannot be any kind of "third," "middle" or "neutral" path. Either with the camp of socialism and democracy or with the camp of imperialism—that is the choice.

As Comrade Mao Tse-tung says, "the Chinese people must stand either on the side of imperialism or on the side of socialism; neutrality is a facade, and a third way does not exist. In the epoch of the existence of imperialism a true people's revolution in any country cannot gain the victory without various kinds of help from international revolutionary forces."

It is understandable what sort of significance the experience of the Chinese people has for the struggle with bourgeois nationalists such as Nehru in India, Hatta in Indonesia, and so on. The formation of the People's Republic of China constitutes an extremely heavy blow to the nationalist agents of American-British imperialism in these countries.

2. The experience in struggle of the Chinese people shows that the peoples of the colonies and dependent countries can defeat foreign imperialism and achieve their national independence only on condition of the formation of an all-national united front of all classes, parties and groups of the population who are capable of fighting against imperialism and internal reaction.

"This national united front must be led by the working class —the most determined, the boldest and most selfless in the struggle with imperialism, and its political party, the Communist Party, which must also become the center of the forming of this front. This national front cannot be led by the vacillating national bourgeoisie, which is inclined to conciliation, or by the petty bourgeoisie and its political parties" (Liu Hsiao-chi).

The basis of such an all-national, anti-imperialist front must be an alliance of the two basic classes which constitute the overwhelming majority of the working people of the colonial and dependent countries, the working class and the peasantry, an alliance led by the working class.

3. The 30 years' experience of the Chinese revolution shows that only the Communist Party, equipped with the Marxist-Leninist theory, possessing the art of strategy and tactics, inculcating self-criticism and stern discipline and having close ties with the masses, is capable of leading such an all-national, anti-imperialist front. Without this party, the new, Leninist-Stalinist type of party, it is senseless even to think of the liberation of the country and driving foreign imperialism from it.

4. The experience of the people's liberation war of the Chinese people proves that for a successful struggle with reaction and foreign imperialism, for guaranteeing victory over them, "it is essential to form, when possible and where possible, powerful people's liberation armies skillful in battle with the enemy, under the leadership of the Communist Party, and home bases for the operations of these armies, and also mutually to unite the struggle of the masses in the regions controlled by the enemy with the armed struggle, since the armed struggle is the chief form of struggle in the national liberation movement in many colonies and semicolonies" (Liu Hsiao-chi).

5. The victory of the people's revolution in China shows that the struggle for national independence of the colonial and dependent peoples is inseparable at the present time from the struggle for people's democracy.

The elimination of the domination of foreign imperialism in these countries can only be achieved together with the elimination of the domination of feudalism and the compradore bourgeoisie, together with the transfer of power to the working people, of the land to the peasants, of the basic branches of the economy seized by imperialism to the people's democratic state led by the proletariat.

Nationalism in Writing Turkmenia's History

AGAINST MANIFESTATIONS OF NATIONALISM IN THE TREATMENT OF QUESTIONS OF HISTORY.* (By O. Shikhmuradov and A. Chugayev. Bolshevik, No. 23, December, 1951, pp. 62-73. 9000 words. Summary:) G. Nepesov's book "The Victory of the Soviet Order in Northern Turkmenistan (1917-1936)" was published at the end of 1950 by the Turkmenian branch of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Ashkhabad. The book deals with the history of Turkmenistan. The theme of the book deserves every commendation and attention. As is well known, the few works on the history of the Turkmenian people which do exist treat, as a rule, only individual events in the history of Turkmenistan, chiefly its distant past.

But G. Nepesov's book does not meet the requirements of Marxist research in the history of Turkmenistan. It is written from a bourgeois nationalist standpoint; it distorts and falsifies the history of the Turkmenian people. Following the bourgeois nationalists, the author idealizes the feudal aristocracy, incorrectly characterizes the Basmachi, and belittles the role of the great October socialist revolution and of the Soviet regime in the destiny of the Turkmenian people.

The author's antiscientific, nationalist position can be seen in the very first pages, which are devoted to a description of the Khiva events (1912-1917) on the eve of the great October socialist revolution. Instead of showing how a ferment began among the oppressed masses against Tsarism and the feudal aristocracy, how this movement became more active under the influence of the revolutionary events in Central Russia and the liberation movement of the peoples of Central Asia; instead of exposing the antipopular, treacherous role played by the feudal hierarchy, Nepesov tries in every way to praise individual representatives of the hierachy, to represent these despicable enemies of the working people as the leaders and spokesmen of the masses, as the organizers of the class struggle of the masses. It is true that Nepesov speaks often in his book of certain representatives of feudalism (for instance, Dzhunaid Khan) as enemies of the people, opponents of the national and social liberation of the working people. But the trouble is that in the place of these widely known and long since unmasked enemies he drags up the names of other supporters of feudalism and tries to depict them as national heroes. The book idealizes a whole series of Turkmenian khans, clan leaders and leaders of robber bands. Knowing that such an interpretation of the role of the feudal supporters is grossly inconsistent with historical truth, the author does not scruple to falsify the facts to fit his conception.

Thus, as the organizer and leader of the Khiva working people from 1912 to 1918 Nepesov puts forward a certain clan leader named Shammi-Kel. He speaks of him as a spokesman of the people's interests, a hero, a shining personality. He was deeply loved and had great authority, the book says, both among the Uzbek and the Turkmenian working people of all tribes and clans, as the champion of the interests of the working masses, as an implacable enemy of the regime of the khans, as an implacable enemy of the Tsarist generals, the Uzbek merchants, and the Turkmenian usurers. Nepesov attributes to Shammi-Kel and his followers what is almost a socialist program.

The author represents the Khiva events in January-February, 1916, as a revolutionary struggle organized by Shammi-Kel to translate this program into reality.

Contrary to Nepesov's spurious version of Shammi-Kel as the leader of the Khiva working people, documentary evidence irrefutably proves that Shammi-Kel was just as much a feudal clan leader as Dzhunaid Khan, that he was in close alliance with Dzhunaid Khan, was his chief commander, his right-hand man, that in 1913 he received land from the Khiva Khan and that he repeatedly even later made deals with the Khiva Khan and served him.

Nepesov carries out in his book, as we may see, an extremely simple manipulation; in the place of the odious name of Dzhunaid Khan he substitutes the name of his chief commander Shammi-Kel, cloaks this subordinate of Dzhunaid in the toga of a national hero and on this basis declares the acts of banditry

* [For previous articles on bourgeois nationalist deviations in Turkmenistan see Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, Nos. 31 and 43, and Vol. IV, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.]

of Dzhunaid Khan in January-February, 1916, to be a revolutionary movement for national liberation.

Nepesov also praises and idealizes the Turkmenian khans in his description of the events of 1918-1921. As is well known, these years were crammed with events of historic significance for the life of the working people of Khiva. In February, 1920, the Soviet troops on the Turkestan front, with the active support of the workers and of the working people, finally defeated the domestic counterrevolution and drove out the British interventionists. The Soviet regime was restored over the whole territory of Turkestan. Under the influence of these events the class struggle of the working people of Khorezm against the local feudal lords and against the counterrevolution became more acute.

Nepesov does not see and does not wish to see anything of this. Of the Bolsheviks, the proletariat, the Red Army and the working people he does no more than speak formally, completely failing to reveal their true role.

Nepesov describes the history of construction of the Soviet state in Northern Turkmenistan from an incorrect standpoint. Events are shown in the book in such a way as to diminish the role of the great October socialist revolution in the emancipation of the Khiva working people from national and social oppression, in such a way as to understate the aid given by the Russian and other peoples to the working people of Turkmenistan.

Guided by the directives of the Party and government, daily receiving help from them, the local Party and Soviet bodies of Northern Turkmenistan did important work. The Soviets were the force which educated the working masses, initiated them into active creative work, into the building of socialism.

The picture painted by Nepesov is completely different. The organs of the Soviet regime and the local Party organizations are depicted by him as helpless, incapable of fruitful activity and guilty of innumerable errors. Exaggerating individual, sometimes serious, errors and defects in the work of the local Party and Soviet officials, Nepesov tries to convince the reader that the Soviet regime slowed down and restrained the initiative of the working masses.

These out-and-out spurious propositions he repeats with particular persistence in describing the Basmachi. In some places he designedly stresses that the organs of the Soviet-regime displayed a lack of activity and an incapacity to organize the struggle against the Basmachi.

The appearance of Nepesov's defective book is evidence of the fact that in the minds of individual historians bourgeois nationalist views are still strong, views against which a vigorous struggle must be waged. We must always remember Comrade Stalin's injunction that the remnants of capitalism in people's minds are far more alive over the question of nationality than in any other sphere, since they are able to mask themselves in national costume. Hence the tasks of raising our vigilance with regard to the smallest manifestations of nationalist survivals, in whatever guise they may appear.

The publication of Nepesov's book is also an indication of the serious defects in the scientific work on historical questions in the Turkmenian Republic, of the low level of criticism and self-criticism in a number of educational and research estab lishments. It is well known that the book under review was written by Nepesov on the basis of his dissertation which received a completely undeserved favorable appraisal from his official opponents, Professors Dodonov, Razgon and Tolstov, who misled the Learned Council of Moscow State University, which awarded Nepesov the degree of Doctor of History.

The Turkmenian Republic Academy of Sciences instead of making an overall study of the manuscript and subjecting it to extensive discussion, made haste to publish the book, apparently satisfied by the fact that Prof. S. P. Tolstov, a specialist in the history of ancient Khorezm, had put his signature to it in his capacity as editor. By so doing the Presidium of the Turkmenian Academy of Sciences perpetrated a gross error. But even after warnings had been received from individual historians (for instance, Comrade Tarasov, Bachelor of History) as to the presence in Nepesov's book of a number of serious errors, the Presidium of the Turkmenian Academy of Sciences did not take a single step to subject the book to careful study and to expose all its defects. Yet to do so was all the more necessary in view of the fact that at the present moment a considerable group of Turkmenian historians are working on the two-volume "History of the Turkmenian Republic," the draft of which repeats a number of mistakes contained in Nepesov's book.

The task of Turkmenian historians is to apply Marxism-Leninism creatively, to develop Bolshevist criticism and self-criticism in every way, to wage an implacable struggle against bourgeois nationalist distortions, to write really valuable works on the history of their people, works worthy of their glorious traditions and remarkable successes in the cause of the construction of communism in the U.S.S.R.

World Politics

UNITED NATIONS

IMPORTANT STAGE IN STRUGGLE FOR PEACE.—On Results of Discussion in U.N. on Question of Measures Against Threat of New World War and for Strengthening Peace and Friendship Among Peoples. (By Staff Correspondent Yu. Zhukov. Pravda, Jan. 24, p. 3. 2200 words. Condensed text:) Paris—For nearly two and a half months the attention of the broad public has been riveted to the question under discussion in the U.N., on measures against threat of a new world war and for strengthening peace and friendship among peoples. ...

What has this extensive and broad discussion shown?

The unusual scope and the very nature of the discussion, and also the results of the repeated voting on separate points in the Soviet proposals and on the program as a whole clearly showed the steadily increasing strength of the peace camp and its influence on the conduct of international affairs. They further showed that broader and broader sections of the masses in all countries of the world see the Soviet Union as the recognized standard-bearer of the struggle for peace and friendship among peoples, despite the warmongers' frenzied and slanderous propaganda. They showed, finally, that deep internal conflicts are increasing in the camp of war, headed by the U.S. monopolists, and are undermining it. ...

The Soviet peace program, in contrast to the empty babble of the American diplomats and their henchmen about "inventories" and "regulation" of armaments, shone like a guiding star in the U.N. sky. It received powerful support in all countries. The U.N. Secretariat and delegations were literally showered with letters and telegrams, in which the most varied public organizations and individuals begged, insisted, demanded that the General Assembly accept the Soviet proposals. Under these circumstances a number of delegations which generally follow in the wake of the U.S. State Department refused to share responsibility with the U.S., British and French delegations for blocking the U.S.S.R. peace program.

One recalls the truly dramatic day of Dec. 19, when each delegation in the Political Committee had to take up a clearly defined position before all mankind and before their own consciences on the question of the reduction of armaments, the prohibition of atomic weapons and the establishment of strict international control over the carrying out of these decisions: the time had come to vote on the American resolution aimed at blocking these important measures and on the Soviet proposals guaranteeing their execution.

What did the results of this voting show? They showed that although a majority in the U.N. remained on the side of the American aggressors' core, many screws had come loose in this voting machine. A considerable number of delegations—mainly representatives of Middle Eastern and Asian countries—either voted with the delegations of the U.S.S.R. and the people's democracies or abstained. The results of the voting on the Soviet proposal for the unconditional prohibition of atomic weapons were particularly noteworthy: one-third of the delegations refused to share responsibility with the American diplomats for rejecting this proposal. ...

In the eyes of the broad public the extensive Soviet peace program is particularly valuable because of its comprehensive nature. It deals boldly and straightforwardly with the most acute world problems, on the solution of which depends the issue of war and peace: the declaration that membership in the U.N. is incompatible with participation in the aggressive Atlantic bloc, and also with the establishment of military bases on foreign territory; the immediate cessation of the war in Korea and the withdrawal of all foreign troops and foreign volunteer units from there; the prohibition of atomic weapons and the establishment of strict international control over the observance of this prohibition; the reduction of the armaments and armed forces of the U.S.A., Britain, France, China and the U.S.S.R. by one-third in a year; the supply by all states of full information on the state of their armaments and armed forces; the establishment of an international control body; the summoning of a world conference on the reduction of armaments and prohibition of atomic weapons; finally, the conclusion of a peace pact among the U.S.A., Britain, France, China and the U.S.S.R. Who but the most depraved people who have lost all semblance of humanity could object to these proposals? Who could deny that if they were carried out it would be a decisive help to easing the international situation and removing the threat of a new world war?

The French bourgeois press especially stressed that in making its proposals, the Soviet delegation had taken careful account of the objections expressed by the delegates of the "Western" countries during the discussion of the Soviet amendments to the American draft resolution on the question of the "regulation of armaments." Clearly demonstrating its desire to reach an agreement, the Soviet delegation now agreed that the prohibition of atomic weapons and international control should come into force simultaneously, whereas it had proposed earlier that the prohibition of atomic weapons should be proclaimed immediately, after which a system of international control should be put into effect. The Soviet delegation also accepted the formula of establishing international control on a permanent basis, which Jessup of the U.S.A., Lloyd of Britain and Jules Moch of France had insisted on so heatedly for a month previously.

It would seem that the representatives of the U.S.A., Britain and France should have been pleased that the Soviet delegation had met them halfway and made efforts on their part to obtain a general agreement. But this did not happen! They not only did not seize the new Soviet initiative but, on the contrary, exerted all their efforts to drown it in the turgid waters of procedure. Thus they again proved that the governments of the U.S.A., Britain and France do not really want either the prohibition of atomic weapons or the establishment of a system of effective international control. ...

The formal results of the discussion of the Soviet proposals on measures against the threat of a new world war and for strengthening peace and friendship among peoples are already known to our readers: some of these proposals have been rejected by the aggressors' core in the U.N.; others, as the French bourgeois press foretold, have been referred without voting to the Disarmament Commission. As for the actual results of this discussion, they are of immeasurably greater significance.

First, let us observe that the State Department's representatives in the U.N. were even afraid to put many of the Soviet proposals to a vote. Secondly, the U.S. delegation did not succeed in obtaining the "massive majority," on which it had been counting, even on those Soviet proposals which were voted on at the Jan. 19 plenary session of the General Assembly. ...

The Soviet peace program, discussed in the U.N. throughout the entire sixth session of the General Assembly, acquired great popularity throughout the whole world and met with the peoples' active support. Although the bourgeois press and radio hushed up or distorted the substance of the Soviet proposals in every way, these proposals became known to millions of people, and they accepted them as their own program. The discussion which has lasted for two and a half months in the U.N. was crowned by the Soviet peace plan triumphing in the eyes of the peoples over the spurious American plan aimed only at concealing war preparations.

The Soviet Union's concrete program of measures against the threat of a new war has been raised as the banner of the multimillion army of fighters for peace. The struggle against the aggressive Atlantic Pact, against the maintenance of military bases on foreign territory, for the cessation of the war in Korea and withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea, for the prohibition of atomic weapons, for the reduction of armaments, and for strict international control over the carrying out of these decisions is developing everywhere with new strength, including in the U.S.A. itself. Truman and his camarilla will not succeed in thwarting this struggle—let them try to do so!

ON QUESTION OF DEFINITION OF AGGRESSION. (By Master of Laws G. Zadorozhny. Literaturnaya gazeta, Jan. 26, p. 4. Complete text:) During the discussion in the U.N. on the question of the definition of aggression, the Anglo-American bloc tried in all possible ways to thwart the Soviet draft resolution on this question. The American delegation, not without foundation, feared that a precise definition of the concept of ag-

gression would expose to the entire world the policy of Anglo-American imperialism aimed at world domination.

This is precisely why the representatives of the American-British bloc pertinaciously contended that attempts to work out a definition of aggression were "impossible" and even "harmful."

It is characteristic that this postion contradicts even the Anglo-Saxon doctrine of international law. The two-volume work on international law by Oppenheim and Lauterpacht, which is the most popular and widely recognized in these countries, unconditionally condemns attempts to evade a definition of aggression.

Refuting the arguments of the opponents of a precise definition of aggression, this work justly stresses that just as "in the sphere of municipal law no serious attempts are made to impede the adoption of definitions of various crimes merely because their rigid application may lead to injustice," so it is that in international law also "definitions constitute that element of reliability in the application and observance of law which is so necessary in international relations as well as in the internal life of a state."

Further, this work points out with complete foundation that "the adoption of a definition of aggression may also turn out to be useful because this will make it difficult for a state to pursue a policy aimed at placing the defense of its own most important interests under the concept of self-defense." It is well known what is meant by the "important interests" of an imperialist state.

The U.S.S.R. representative at the sixth session of the U.N. General Assembly stated that in opposition to the Soviet definition of aggression the representatives of the American-British bloc presented in essence a "theory" justifying so-called preventive warfare. U.S. ruling circles are appealing openly for such a war.

The crux of the mater is that in the given instance the point of view of Oppenheim and Lauterpacht reflects the generally recognized concepts on international law. However, there have long been "lawyers" in the U.S.A. who reject international law and propagandize misanthropic theories in their "works." The basic theme of these works is an apology for American imperialism's plans for world domination. Outspoken to the point of brazenness and cynicism, they shed additional light on the American delegation's position in the U.N. Thus, John Bassett Moore asserts in the American Journal of International Law that "inasmuch as self-defense is recognized by all systems of law, aggression, in our opinion, may be the only means of self-defense."

Another American international lawyer, Edwin M. Borchard, openly preaches the cult of force, asserting that it is precisely a preventive war (and in reality aggression) which is the chief means of self-defense. Moreover, Borchard cynically approves American imperialism's practice which boils down to attempts to justify the aggressor and accuse the victim himself of aggression: "It must be clear that in present international relations the difference between aggression and defense is metaphysical and does not lend itself to definition, and even if the status of aggressor is established in law documents, nevertheless, in practice the definition of who is the aggressor may be based on political considerations."

Revealing American imperialism's real approach to the question of defining aggression, Borchard cynically concludes: "Fortunately this idea had not been developed when the U.S.A. was carrying out expansion on this continent."

Contrary to the Anglo-American imperialists' efforts to bury the Soviet draft definition of aggression, many delegations supported the U.S.S.R. position on this question. These delegations also admitted that the Soviet proposal on the definition of aggression is an unquestionable contribution to the cause of strengthening peace.

WAR PRISONERS

IN U.S.S.R. MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS. (Pravda and Izvestia, Jan. 25, p. 2. Complete text:) On Jan. 8 the U.S. government presented a note to the Soviet government containing slanderous assertions to the effect that "hundreds of thousands of German and Japanese citizens taken prisoner by the Soviet Union during the war" are still in the Soviet Union. The note also expresses the wish that the Soviet Union would submit information for the so-called U.N. Commission for Prisoners of War, which was formed under U.S. and British pressure in violation of the U.N. Charter at the fifth session of the General Assembly in December, 1950. A meeting of this commission was scheduled for Jan. 21, 1952, in Geneva.

In reply to this note from the U.S. government, the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent the U.S. Embassy a note on Jan. 20 containing the following:

"In connection with the note of the Government of the United States of America of Jan. 8, 1952, on repatriation of Japanese and German prisoners of war from the Soviet Union, the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs considers it necessary to refer to the note of the U.S.S.R. Embassy to the State Department of July 16, 1950, and the note of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the U.S. Embassy of Sept. 30, 1950,* in which an exhaustive reply was given to these questions.

"Concerning the references of the U.S. government to the forthcoming hearings of the U.N. Commission for Prisoners of War, this commission, as is known, was set up under U.S. and British pressure in violation of the U.N. Charter and is illegal.

"The above-mentioned American note can only be assessed as a slanderous attack on the Soviet Union, to which the U.S. government is evidently resorting in order to detract from the guilt of the German and Japanese war criminals who drew Germany and Japan into a military adventure by precipitating the second world war and whom the U.S. ruling circles are now using in order to prepare a new world war."

The above-mentioned note of the U.S. government was sent to the Soviet government despite the fact that it has already been declared in the official Tass statements of April 22† and May 5, 1950,‡ that the repatriation of Japanese and German prisoners of war from the Soviet Union has been completely carried out.

The Tass statement of April 22 pointed out that altogether 510,409 Japanese prisoners of war had been repatriated to Japan apart from the 70,880 persons released in 1945 in the immediate area of military operations. Remaining in the U.S.S.R. were only 1487 Japanese prisoners of war, who were convicted for crimes they had committed or were under investigation, nine persons who would be sent home after completion of medical treatment, of whom eight have already been repatriated to Japan, and 971 Japanese prisoners of war who committed major crimes against the Chinese people and were subject to transference to the Chinese People's Republic.

Concerning the German prisoners of war, the Tass statement of May 5, 1950, stated that altogether 1,939,063 German prisoners of war had been repatriated from the Soviet Union. Of the German prisoners of war in the U.S.S.R. there remained only 9717 persons convicted of major war crimes which they had personally committed, 3815 whose war criminal cases were under investigation and 14 persons who were temporarily detained due to illness, of whom 11 were repatriated to Germany after they had recovered.

Therefore the question of Japanese and German prisoners of war, both those repatriated from the Soviet Union and those who remained in the U.S.S.R. has already been exhaustively clarified in these Tass statements.

FAR EAST

RAIDS BY KUOMINTANG GEN. LI MI'S BANDIT DETACHMENTS ON BURMESE-CHINESE BORDER. (Pravda, Jan. 28, p. 4. Complete text:) Bangkok (Tass)—According to reports from Rangoon, groups of Kuomintangites under American officers' command are crossing Thailand daily to join up at Kengtung (Burma) with Kuomintang Gen. Li Mi's bandit detachments.

In a report from London the Bangkok Post cites a statement by an official Burmese spokesman to the effect that the Kuomintang bandit detachments in Kengtung are receiving continual re-

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* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. II, No. 40, p. 20.
† Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. II, No. 17, pp. 23-24; No. 24, p. 35; No. 29, pp. 32-33.
‡ Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. II, No. 19, pp. 38-39.

inforcements by a constant infiltration of Kuomintangites through Thailand over the road leading to Kengtung. According to the Burmese spokesman, 10,000 Kuomintangites who have fled to Burma are carrying out raids in border areas of Yunnan Province from their base in Kengtung.

Gen. Li Mi has made a trip to Formosa, Hongkong and Bangkok in search of fresh reinforcements for his detachments of bandits.

Burma

STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER OF BURMA. (Pravda, Jan. 28, p. 4. Complete text:) Paris (Tass)—According to a France Presse report, in connection with a statement by Harriman, Director of the so-called Mutual Security Agency, on the suspension of "economic and technical aid" to Burma, Prime Minister of Burma Thakin Nu told press representatives that Burma will not accept any aid from a foreign state if such aid interferes with the policy of neutrality which Burma has proclaimed. The Prime Minister went on to say that the suspension of American "aid" will have no serious effect upon Burma.

Thakin Nu said that although Burma needs foreign aid, particularly technical aid, it "can accept no aid which would interfere in any way whatsoever with its policy of neutrality."

Japan

AMERICAN AND JAPANESE REACTIONARIES WILL FIND ONLY DEFEAT ON TAIWAN. (Pravda and Izvestia, Jan. 25, p. 4. 400 words. Summary:) Peking (Tass)—Hsinhua reports: An editorial in Jen Min Jih Pao entitled "American and Japanese Reactionaries Will Find Only Defeat on Taiwan" touches on the American plan for concluding a so-called "bilateral treaty" between Yoshida's Japanese government and Chiang Kai-shek.

The editorial points out that this is an open expression of the hostile attitude of Yoshida's government toward the Chinese people and is a threat to peace in the Far East and throughout the world. This collusion between American imperialism and the reactionary Japanese government calls for an intensified watchfulness by the peoples of China, Japan and Southeast Asia.

But the American imperialists' secret deal with the reactionary Kuomintangites does not indicate strength on their part, but, on the contrary, it shows their fear and weakness in the face of the Asian people's might. Yoshida's reactionary government not only fails to understand the real situation in Asia and is blindly entering this adventure, but is leading Japan along the path of political and economic destruction.

GREENWOOD'S LETTER. (Pravda and Izvestia, Jan. 25, p. 4. Izvestia headline: GREENWOOD'S CONFESSION. Complete text:) Prague (Tass)—A London Telepress correspondent reports:

The Times has published a letter by Labor Member of Parliament Anthony Greenwood who writes that Japanese Prime Minister Yoshida's letter announcing the Japanese government's decision to recognize Chiang Kai-shek is the most serious diplomatic defeat for Britain in recent years. Greenwood writes that this blow is felt the more "because it is inflicted by a conquered enemy with the consent of our chief ally.

"If continental China turns out to be closed to Japanese goods, either a depression will occur in Japan and disturbances will break out, or there will be fierce overseas competition with fatal consequences for Britain in general and for Lancashire in particular."

INDONESIANS' POINT OF VIEW.—Letter From Jakarta. (By I. Amir. Literaturnaya gazeta, Jan. 22, p. 4. 1700 words. Condensed text:) Soviet readers know well that, contrary to the Indonesian people's will and desire the Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs signed the so-called "peace treaty" with Japan in San Francisco. Nevertheless, we have decided in our letter to return to the story of this event, a shameful event in the life of the country. We wish to give supplementary facts and details which are extremely vital for characterizing the political situation in which the Americanized ruling hierarchy became party to the unlawful "peace treaty."

The "treaty," dictated by the U.S. State Department, is arousing the indignation of various strata of the Indonesian people. Parliament has not yet ratified it: fearing the people's wrath, many representatives of the ruling parties have declared themselves against ratification of the San Francisco dictate. This is causing consternation among the American imperialists and their lackeys in Indonesia. And the government has been obliged to postpone Parliamentary discussion of the "treaty" from day to day. ...

Under pressure of public opinion, which has expressed itself openly against the American draft "peace treaty," the Indonesian government hesitated for a long time before deciding to send a delegation to the San Francisco conference. The Cabinet discussed this question nine days. In order somewhat to still the aroused indignation, the government decided on the following maneuver: the government stated that sending a delegation to San Francisco does not mean that Indonesia will sign the American draft treaty. ...

In spite of all this, after a stormy debate the Cabinet of Ministers decreed that the peace treaty should be signed. Ten Ministers voted for this decision. Six Ministers voted against it. Thus, in the end, they succeeded in imposing Dulles' unlawful peace treaty with Japan on Indonesia: the Minister of Foreign Affairs signed the treaty in San Francisco at Acheson's dictate.

This act aroused a storm of protest in Indonesia. ...

The resistance which developed in Indonesia to the San Francisco dictate caused alarm in the U.S.A. The American imperialists decided to take "countermeasures." They hastily sent the Indonesian diplomatic representatives in the U.S.A. and Japan—Ali Sastroamidjojo and Sujono—to Indonesia! Both had been members of the Indonesian delegation at the San Francisco conference. The real purpose of the ambassadors' "mission" was clear from the following statement in one of the Indonesian newspapers: "The arrival of Mr. Ali from the U.S.A. and Mr. Sujono from Tokyo is really of great significance and is an aid to the government since the Executive Council and the Ministers of the National Party are not in agreement with the signing of the treaty."

However, Mr. Ali and his colleague did not succeed in their American errand. After a dispute between the two ambassadors and the Council of the National Party, the decision already made was, in the end, upheld by 28 votes to one, with six abstentions. Thus, the members of the National Party—the second most influential after the Masjumi Party—did not consider it possible to ignore the indignation of the Indonesian people. ...

Korea

HSINHUA CORRESPONDENT'S REPORT. (Pravda and Izvestia, Jan. 26, p. 4. Complete text:) Peking (Tass)—On Jan. 25 Kwang Ming Jih Pao published a report of Jan. 24 from the Hsinhua correspondent on the Korean front to the effect that the Chinese volunteers have discovered military maps of Peking, Mukden, the Port Arthur area—Dalny and Vladivostok—on one of the American flyers who was taken prisoner.

The American prisoner of war, Straight, is a second lieutenant in the air force and belongs to the U.S. 18th Fighter-Bomber Squadron. On Jan. 1, 1952, he took part in a P-51 attack on one of the points in North Korea. His plane was shot down by Chinese voluteers' antiaircraft. Four military maps were found on him: Peking, Mukden, the Port Arthur area—Dalny and Vladivostok——made on tracing paper to a scale of 1:1,000,000, especially for flyers.

According to Straight these maps were always with him during his flights so that he could carry out concrete tasks in accordance with his unit commander's orders.

The report states in conclusion that military maps of Peking have been repeatedly found on American flyers who have been taken prisoner.

Pakistan

VITAL PROBLEMS OF PAKISTAN. (By Mazkhar Ali-Khan. Literaturnaya gazeta, Jan. 25, p. 4. 1300 words. Condensed text:) Striving to strengthen their dominion in India and Pakistan, the U.S.A. and Britain are more and more actively conducting their imperialist, predatory policy with respect to these countries. Holding to the principle of divide and rule, they

are unceremoniously interfering in the internal affairs of India and Pakistan and are making great efforts to inflame conflict between them. American and British imperialists are using the question of Kashmir, which they are trying to turn into a military base, as the main pretext for maintaining the Indo-Pakistan dissensions. The Kashmir question has been on the Security Council's agenda for more than four years and has become one of the problems of the domestic and foreign policy of India and Pakistan. The Security Council recently turned again to a consideration of the Kashmir question.

Below we publish an article written at the request of Literaturnaya gazeta by Mazkhar Ali-Khan, a Pakistani journalist.

... In Pakistan, as in other countries, there is a great aspiration for peace. We are aware that if our country is drawn into war on British and U.S. orders it will lead to economic chaos. The intensified arms race going on in Great Britain is already having a pernicious influence on Pakistan's economy. This is happening because our country is still part of the British Empire and is still closely tied to Great Britain economically as well as in other respects.

The British imperialists have worked out a plan for their colonies and semicolonial territories, which consists in essence in forcing these countries to sell their goods at low prices and to buy foreign goods at high prices. In this way the British are striving to shift a large part of the burden of the arms race onto the population of dependent countries.

Prices for important goods in Pakistan have already increased considerably, although the Pakistan rupee was not devalued along with the pound sterling. Under conditions where the industry of the West is engaged more and more in producing weapons of destruction, it is becoming more and more difficult for Pakistan to buy the machines it badly needs for building its own industry.

Pakistan is also threatened by the danger that a new war will give the British a pretext for refusing to pay the old war debts incurred during the second world war, which depressed the living conditions of the entire country and led to hundreds of thousands of people in Bengal (part of which is in Pakistan) starving to death in 1943.

Finally, it is clear that if war breaks out the political and economic progress which our people crave will be put off for an indefinite time, and civil liberties will be more and more severely suppressed. ...

The peace movement in our country is being subjected to cruel repressions as a political activity which is not in conformity with the program of the ruling Moslem League.

The acute Indo-Pakistan controversy over Kashmir is another factor hindering the growth of the peace movement.

The conflict over this territory situated between India and Pakistan is an issue created by the imperialists. Britain and the U.S.A. are putting obstacles in the way of the Security Council's solving the controversy and they are using Indo-Pakistan disagreements to strengthen their positions in these countries. A democratic solution of the Kashmir problem would lead to the creation of an atmosphere of a proper understanding of questions of peace and war in both Pakistan and India. ...

EASTERN EUROPE

Czechoslovakia

HOW AMERICAN ARMY 'LIBERATED' WESTERN CZECHOSLOVAKIA. (By I. Udaltsov. Izvestia, Jan. 26, p. 3. 1900 words. Condensed text:) American historians and journalists have expended a great deal of ink and paper on falsifying the history of the second world war, on embellishing the role the American army played in it and on creating a myth about American troops as "liberators."

But how was it in reality? Did the Americans really liberate Paris? No, they hastened to enter it after having come to an understanding with the command of the Hitlerite occupation forces that the population of the French capital would be prevented from taking control of the city. This was also the case in other European countries. During the second world war the present Wall Street Gauleiter in the "Atlantic community," Gen. Eisenhower, was already carrying out a strategy based on the struggle against the democratic movement of the masses, against the freedom and independence of the peoples.

No, the American units entered the countries of Europe not as liberators but as invaders.

The pamphlet by K. Bartosek and Pichlik entitled "The Shameful Role of the American Occupiers in Western Bohemia in 1945,"* recently published in Prague, contains numerous facts and documents revealing the criminal acts of the American forces in Czechoslovakia.

The authors of the pamphlet, basing themselves on concrete facts, show how spurious the legend is about American troops allegedly liberating Western Bohemia and the city of Pilsen from the Hitlerites. Characterizing the American imperialists' real aims in regard to Czechoslovakia, the authors stress that the "American command which, together with the remnants of the Nazi military, were wholly concerned at the end of the war with intrigues against the Soviet Union, had no intention whatsoever of liberating our people from the Hitlerite occupation and was not interested in this question. On the basis of an agreement with the Hitlerite command, it wanted to give Schoerner, the Nazi executioner in Bohemia, every opportunity for the stubbornest resistance against the Soviet Army which was advancing with difficult battles. It gave Schoerner time so that, by applying 'scorched earth' tactics, he could suppress the revolutionary wave that had arisen throughout the country simultaneously with the Soviet Army's offensive. It gave K. H. Frank (the Hitlerite 'Viceroy' in Czechoslovakia—I. U.) the opportunity of fulfilling the promise he had given the Americans to do all the 'dirty work' for them—to exterminate the arrested leading Communists " (pp. 5-6).

As is well known, at the beginning of April, 1945, the American command stopped the advance of its units to the Czechoslovak borders, despite the fact that the Hitlerites did not offer any resistance to the Americans. However, the headlong onslaught of the Soviet forces against the fascist armies forced the Americans to move to the Czechoslovak border at the end of April. On April 30 they occupied Cheb and As and pushed forward partly in the direction of Stribro and partly along the border to Klatovy and Domazlice. At this time there was an insurrection against the fascist occupiers in Pilsen and by May 5 the whole city was already in the insurgents' hands. The Americans entered Pilsen only after it had been established that there were no battles going on in the city and that the road to Pilsen was completely free.

During the few months of their stay in Western Bohemia, the American occupiers' policy consisted in the desire to "save all that could be preserved of the old capitalist Czechoslovakia."

The Americans' first measure when they arrived in Pilsen was to disperse the Pilsen national committee. The occupiers then issued an order stating that all power in the city would be concentrated in the hands of the American commanders; people were forbidden to be on the streets 22 hours a day; it was forbidden to publish newspapers or work on the mails, telegraph, in the radio station, etc. The order directed Czechoslovak officers and police to surrender their weapons and at the same time demanded that the Hitlerite officers be guaranteed safety.

The occupiers dispersed the national committees in a number of other places also, replacing them with the old bourgeois administrative agencies. At the same time the Americans refused to recognize the formation of the National Front Government of Czechs and Slovaks in Kosice on April 4.

The authors of the pamphlet recall that the closest ties existed between the American and German monopolists during the second world war. In particular, together they extracted tremendous profits from the Skoda works in Pilsen. This is why the American air force did not bomb these works throughout the entire war. However, when the National Front Government of Czechs and Slovaks, formed in Kosice, stated in its program that heavy industry would be nationalized in the liberated Czechoslovak Republic and would become the property of the people, the American command issued orders to destroy the Skoda works. ...

The American command did its utmost to save the remnants

* K. Bartosek, K. Pichlik, "Hanebna role americkych okupantu v Zapadnich Cechach v roce 1945," Praha, 1951.

of the Hitlerite army. In Marianske Lazne and other cities of Western Bohemia, the Americans, under the guise of "hospitals," organized rest homes for Hitlerite generals and officers who stayed here before being sent to Western Germany. In Marianske Lazne alone tens of thousands of prominent Hitlerites were thus saved from retribution.

At the same time, the American officers behaved just like the Hitlerites toward the Czech population; they mocked the Czech national culture, persecuted the Czech language and slandered the Czech people, calling them "a nation of tailors and servants." ...

The authors of the pamphlet write that the American imperialists, hiding under the name of "allies," came to Czechoslovakia and behaved just like enemies of the Czech and Slovak peoples, like occupiers. ...

Finland

SPEECH BY FINNISH PRIME MINISTER KEKKONEN. (Pravda, Jan. 27, p. 4, 850 words; Izvestia, p. 3, 550 words. Complete Pravda text:) Helsinki (Tass)—The newspaper Maakansa has published Finnish Prime Minister Kekkonen's speech which he was to have given during his trip through the provinces; this was canceled, however, due to Kekkonen's sudden illness. A considerable part of Kekkonen's speech is devoted to the international situation.

"The international situation," Kekkonen said, "is extremely tense and, although sincere efforts are being made to maintain and ensure peace, nobody can have complete confidence in their success. People's personal attitude toward the question of whether or not there will be war often depends on their wishes. I take the liberty of making the assurance that we Finns belong to the number of people who wish peace with all their hearts. Sometimes, however, one hears people say that a new world war is necessary. Nevertheless, it is doubtful whether even those who spread such a point of view desire war. If, in spite of everything, there are such people among us—there cannot be many of them—they do not think of what terrible sufferings a third world war would bring to the Finnish people. Desiring to maintain peace, the Finnish people believe in peace and work for the good of peace; at the same time, they condemn the manner of thinking of those few persons who expect war and spread rumors that a new world war is inevitable."

"If we consider the general development in the world during the past few years, we are forced to admit that it provokes the most serious alarm," Kekkonen continued. "Armament has reached tremendous, unprecedented proportions and a bloody war rages in Asia on two fronts."

"Finland's position in the present international situation is unquestionably clear," Kekkonen said in conclusion. "In order to guarantee peace in our country and develop a policy of peace in northern Europe, we have voluntarily concluded a treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance with the Soviet Union. Mutual respect and the implementation of the peace treaty and the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance form the basis for the relations between our countries which are founded on trust, the basis for the policy of Finland.

"If one considers the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between Finland and the Soviet Union, it is necessary to proceed from the fact that, with respect to its military clauses, it is limited in a territorial sense. The question of military cooperation between Finland and the Soviet Union will arise only in the event Finland or the Soviet Union is subjected to armed attack through the territory of Finland. From its geographical location it follows that, in practice, such an attack can take place only through the territory of some Scandinavian country bordering on Finland. Therefore, it would be in Finland's interests to realize and guarantee the neutrality of the Scandinavian countries, neutrality such as Sweden has already followed for approximately one and a half centuries, since it would eliminate even a theoretical attack on the Soviet Union through the territory of Finland. The goal of Finland's policy is to guarantee peace in the country under all conditions, and peace in the northern countries is a necessary premise for the achievement of this goal.

"Finland's special position in the northern cooperation for the maintenance of peace is determined not only by the peace treaty but also by the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance concluded with the Soviet Union, which also provides for the definite neutrality of Finland and states Finland's aspiration to remain outside the contradictions between the great powers."

Helsinki (Tass)—Prime Minister Kekkonen's statement has aroused great interest among the Finnish public. On Jan. 25 the newspapers published numerous foreign comments, mainly from the Scandinavian newspapers, on Kekkonen's statement.

The Finnish democratic press published editorials Jan. 25 which consider the foreign policy part of Kekkonen's statement. Tyokansan Sanomat states that Kekkonen's statement contains three main ideas: the Soviet Union is conducting a policy of peace; for the purpose of maintaining peace in its country and in northern Europe, Finland voluntarily concluded the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance with the Soviet Union, the implementation of which, along with the peace treaty, forms the basis for the development of relations between Finland and the U.S.S.R. founded on trust; a threat to Finland's peace comes from the Atlantic bloc and from the northern countries participating in the bloc. From the point of view of Finland's interests, the withdrawal of Denmark and Norway from the Atlantic bloc would be desirable.

At the same time Tyokansan Sanomat points to the incorrectness of Kekkonen's assertion about Sweden's so-called "neutrality." The newspaper emphasizes that actually Sweden's neutrality has borne and bears a purely formal character. Tyokansan Sanomat recalls that during the second world war the Swedish government in fact supported Hitlerite Germany and later promoted the conducting of the aggressive policy of the American-British bloc.

[Pravda of Jan. 28 and Jan. 29 also carries comment on Finnish Prime Minister Kekkonen's speech from the Swedish newspapers Ny Dag and Arbetartidningen and the Norwegian paper Friheten.]

Hungary

ON SOVIET-HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC RELATIONS. (Pravda, Jan. 29, p. 3; Izvestia, p. 4. Complete text:) As a result of negotiations in Moscow with a Hungarian People's Republic government delegation, a long-term agreement was signed Jan. 23, 1952, on deliveries of goods between the U.S.S.R. and the Hungarian People's Republic, and also an agreement for the delivery of equipment for enterprises and the rendering of technical aid to the Hungarian People's Republic in 1952-1955.

Aiming for a further development of trade between the two countries, the parties reached agreement on a considerable increase in trade between the U.S.S.R. and the Hungarian People's Republic in 1952-1955.

The Hungarian People's Republic government delegation left Moscow Jan. 29, 1952.

Rumania

IMPORTANT EVENT IN RUMANIAN LIFE. (By Staff Correspondent A. Alexandrov. Izvestia, Jan. 29, p. 4. 450 words. Summary:) Bucharest—Unusual excitement reigned in Bucharest on the evening of Jan. 27 in connection with the publication of the decree of the Rumanian People's Republic Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party on the promulgation of a monetary reform and price reductions.

Under the new reform the leu will be based on the Soviet ruble, the most stable currency in the world. Money will be exchanged on a differential rate, with small amounts exchanged at more favorable terms. The wages of workers and employees and the income of peasants and other strata of the working population will not suffer.

The new currency will be put in circulation as of Jan. 28. The leu will be the basic unit, set at 2.8 lei to a ruble and will have gold backing of 0.079346 grams of pure gold. The leu will be divided into 100 bani which will serve as coinage for making change.

The monetary reform will be accompanied by 5% to 20% reductions in commercial prices on major types of consumers' goods.

NEAR EAST

Egypt

EGYPT TODAY.—Travel Notes. (By Staff Correspondent G. Rassadin. Pravda, Jan. 25, p. 3. 2000 words. Condensed text:) Cairo— ... It is January and the tourist season is beginning in Egypt. Lines of cars make their way to the pyramids near Cairo. Around these national monuments of Egypt lie the remains of American chewing gum. There are crowds of foreign tourists.

"If the pyramids had been lighter, the British or Americans would have long ago taken them to their museum," says our guide, a thin, emaciated Egyptian clothed in a long threadbare robe.

The majestic Pyramid of Cheops, the grandiose Sphinx and the remains of the tombs and temples are silent reminders of Egypt's distant past. But it is not ancient history which concerns the Egyptians today. The anger and hatred of a people which has fallen on evil days, which has fallen beneath the yoke of the British occupiers—this is what fills the hearts of Egyptian patriots.

On the day I flew into Cairo I witnessed a mass procession. An enormous crowd of people from the Egyptian capital was taking part in the funeral of Omar Shahin, a Cairo University student who died a brave death at the hands of the British occupiers in the Suez Canal zone.

Students, office employees, workers and representatives of the priesthood marched in close ranks. On their faces one could read not only a hatred for the foreign invaders but also determination to fight for the freedom and independence of their country.

Under the influence of broad circles of the Egyptian public the enslaving Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936 was denounced on Oct. 15, 1951. Under the pretext of "defending" Egypt from aggression this treaty intensified the occupation of the country by British troops, increased the British imperialists' military and economic domination in Egypt.

The treaty of 1936 proclaimed in words an alliance of "friendship" between Britain and Egypt. But it was an "alliance" between the rider and his horse. Under cover of the treaty, allegedly guaranteeing Egypt's independence, the British colonizers kept their troops in the large Suez Canal zone, in the Sinai Peninsula and also in Sharqiya Province. The treaty established the right to maintain 10,000 British soldiers and British air force units in these areas. British planes could fly over the entire country; the Egyptian government was pledged to satisfy "all demands of the British armed forces for supplementary airfields or for anchorages for their seaplanes."

The British imperialists have been careful to preserve their domination in the Sudan. The "joint" rule of the Sudan (condominium), ratified by the treaty of 1936, was actually turned into an unlimited British domination of the upper reaches of the Nile. An Egyptian proverb says: "The master of Khartoum is the master of Cairo." Controlling the irrigation installations in the upper reaches of the Nile, the British occupiers can hold the Damoclean sword of drought and famine over Egypt's head. Today British names have been erased from the buildings of the banks, companies and corporations, but the grasping hands of the City exert their invisible control over the main branches of the Egyptian economy. Barclay's Bank, one of the big five of the London City, has gripped the country's finance system in its octopus tentacles. The British monopolies have seized the oil, gold and other useful minerals. They have converted Egypt into a British cotton plantation.

In recent years the American monopolies have been looking with growing interest at Egypt's natural resources. Ford, the automobile king of the U.S.A., has built an assembly plant in Alexandria. The American Chemical Construction Corp. is financing the construction of a chemical combine in Suez. Today America occupies second place after Britain in Egyptian imports.

The disastrous consequences of imperialist domination in Egypt can be seen at literally every step.

The word "Englishman" has become the most hated word in Egypt—so much pain, sorrow and tears has the domination of the British imperialists brought to the Egyptian people. It is not surprising that millions of Egyptian patriots unanimously advocated the annulment of the enslaving treaty of 1936. However, the British colonizers do not want to leave Egypt. They have replied with fire and sword to Egypt's annulment of the enslaving treaty. Churchill has characterized the national liberation movement of Egypt with typical cynicism in one phrase: "The mob has got out of control." British warships have been stationed in the Suez Canal zone. Reinforcements have been landed. Not a single day passes without Egyptian patriots' blood being shed and without atrocities and insults being perpetrated by the British occupiers against the peaceful population of the country. ...

In reply to the aggressive actions of the British forces a partisan movement of the Egyptian patriots is developing in the Suez Canal zone. ... The workers, peasants of the local villages and student volunteers from Cairo comprise the first partisan units which are taking vengeance for the deaths of Egyptian patriots, for the tarnished honor of their motherland. Seized by a patriotic urge, people are rising to fight, armed only with light weapons found by chance, advancing boldly against the British tanks, armored cars and jet planes. ...

The enemies of Egypt's freedom and independence are at work both within and beyond the borders of Egypt. The history of Egypt's national liberation movement has not only its heroes but also its traitors. Today many of the British agents in Egypt have concealed themselves and are working on the sly, fearing the people's wrath. As for the foreign interventionists, they are employing all means in an attempt to crush the Egyptian people's will for the liberation struggle.

Speaking in Congress, British Prime Minister Churchill represented the British aggression in Egypt as a defense of the interests of international trade. He called for an occupation of Egypt not only by British forces but also by the forces of the U.S.A. and other colonial powers in order thereby, under the screen of "international occupation," to cover up British imperialism's aggression against the Egyptian people.

Egyptian newspapers abound in reports about all sorts of "mediators" and people offering their "good offices," people who allegedly have the welfare of Egypt at heart. However, in all these proposals by "mediators" it is not difficult to discern the maneuvers of the Anglo-American imperialists aiming to enslave Egypt further, to involve Egypt in disastrous ventures.

The leitmotiv of today's imperialist propaganda in Egypt is the fiction of the nonexistent "threat" to Egypt and the other Near Eastern countries from the Soviet Union. The newspapers which receive subsidies from the foreign embassies are specialists in this department.

But truth is stronger than lies. The truth is penetrating more and more into the consciousness of the Egyptian patriots. For precisely this reason the people of Cairo applaud the red flag on the car belonging to the Soviet Legation. For precisely this reason, when the Soviet fishing vessels passed, a large crowd bearing the portrait of J. V. Stalin gathered—in spite of the pouring rain—on the embankment in Port Said to greet the Soviet sailors. It is natural that the representatives of a people which has had the misfortune to fall beneath the yoke of foreign occupation should turn their thoughts to the Soviet Union, to Moscow, to Stalin. They know that our country sympathizes sincerely and disinterestedly with the Egyptian people's struggle for freedom and independence.

CENTRAL EUROPE

Austria

FOUR-POWER CONFERENCE ON AUSTRIAN TREATY POSTPONED. (Pravda, Jan. 23, p. 3; Izvestia, p. 4. 450 words. Summary:) London (Tass)—As has already been reported, the U.S. representative, who is the chairman of the current session of the Deputy Foreign Ministers of the four powers for preparing an Austrian treaty, proposed that a deputies meeting be convened in London Jan. 23.

On Jan. 18 Comrade Yerofeyev, Soviet Chargé d'Affaires in London, stated in a letter of reply that it was first necessary to agree on the consideration of the question of checking the Austrian government's implementation of the four-power decisions on the demilitarization and denazification of Austria

and the question of the British, U.S. and French governments' fulfillment of their obligations in accordance with the Italian peace treaty on the creation of the Free Territory of Trieste.

On Jan. 19 Downing, acting secretary-general of the deputies conference for preparing an Austrian treaty, reported on behalf of the British, U.S. and French representatives that the position of the governments of the three powers on the question of the demilitarization and denazification of Austria had been explained in the Allied Council in Vienna and that the three powers considered the question of Trieste to have "no bearing on the Austrian treaty."

Comrade Yerofeyev sent a reply to Downing's letter Jan. 21, again stating the Soviet position on the question of the demilitarization and denazification of Austria and on Trieste.

In view of the negative attitude of the three powers on the above-mentioned proposals of the Soviet delegation, the Jan. 21 conference has been postponed.

Germany

International Review: THE GERMAN PEOPLE FIGHT FOR PEACE. (By F. Orekhov. Pravda, Jan. 26, p. 4. 800 words. Condensed text:) ... The working class, the broad masses of workers, representatives of individual groups of the bourgeois—prominent public and political figures—are taking part in the movement against the remilitarization of Western Germany and for the summoning of an all-German conference for the purpose of holding all-German free elections to a national assembly. Among these prominent figures are Heinemann, former Minister of the Interior of the Bonn government; Joseph Wirth, former Reichs Chancellor of Germany; Helene Wessel, Chairman of the Center Party; Martin Niemoeller, President of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Hessen, and many others...

A recent statement by one of the Bonn servants of the American imperialists on drawing up a "law" on compulsory military training and on the pending draft of men of many age groups for the West German army under Eisenhower's command has aroused a powerful new wave of indignation among the German people against the policy of the American occupation authorities and their West German puppets.

As everyone now knows, a year and a half ago Adenauer gave his henchman Theodor Blank the task of preparing a draft "law" on the compulsory mobilization of men into the West German mercenary army. At the same time, on the American occupiers' orders, a war ministry was set up under Blank which was disguised under the title "Administration for Quartering the Occupation Forces." Now, when the U.S. ruling circles have begun feverishly to create a West German army and the question of practical measures for conscription for this army has arisen, the mask has been dropped.

In view of these facts, the German people are intensifying their struggle against remilitarization and the conversion of Western Germany into an American base. ...

WESTERN EUROPE

France

CRISIS OF A REGIME. (By Staff Correspondent Yu. Zhukov. Pravda, Jan. 27, p. 3. 1300 words. Condensed text:) Paris—And so, a routine government crisis has ended in France. After two weeks of feverish negotiations and clandestine deals, in the course of which President Auriol invited first Socialist Pineau, then the De Gaullist Soustelle, then the notorious American agent Paul Reynaud, then the Catholic Bidault, then the radical Yvon Delbos, to form a new cabinet, Edgar Faure, a 43-year-old lawyer, until then little known in politics, suddenly appeared on the scene.

Until then this short, baldish "young man," as the newspapers call him, was known more in Paris as an habitue of social balls and soirees and as the author of detective novels than as a statesman. ...

As for the composition of the "new" French government, the only thing to be said about it is that it is by no means new: of the 40 Ministers and Secretaries of State only six are newcomers. Almost three-fourths of this body formed part of the Pleven Cabinet and four Ministers participated in previous governments. ...

Edgar Faure's program is the program of Pleven, Queuille, Bidault and his other predecessors. ...

It is characteristic that Edgar Faure himself does not entertain any illusions about his prospects. At present he is only trying to work out a "plan of action for three months!" And what then? The heads of the present French regime dare not look further ahead than three months. One thing is important to them: to push the monstrous war budget through Parliament a little more quickly, to formalize ratification of the Schuman Plan (it has not yet received the sanction of the Council of the Republic), to push through Parliament the law for the formation of a "European army," under cover of which a German fascist revanchist army will be restored. ...

Great Britain

International Review: FRUITS OF ARMS RACE. (By F. Orekhov. Pravda, Jan. 26, p. 4. 800 words. Condensed text:) In recent weeks the British bourgeois press has been lamenting the marked aggravation of the financial difficulties of Britain and the British Empire countries. In this respect great attention is being paid to the results of the recent London conference of Finance Ministers of these countries. The task of the conference, in the words of the Times, was "to find means for leveling the sterling area balance of payments." ...

The rapid exhaustion of Britain's gold reserves is to be explained by the fact that the gold is being used to cover the enormous deficit in Britain's foreign trade and balance of payments.

The payments on the American and Canadian loans, begun at the end of 1951, further increased the rate of expenditure of the gold reserves. In the third quarter of 1951 alone the British government removed gold to the value of 200,000,000 pounds sterling from its safes.

All this could not but influence the trade and finances of all countries in the sterling area, since Britain is the custodian and de facto controller of the dollar reserves of this area. This system, under which the countries in the sterling bloc cannot themselves dispose of their own foreign currency reserves obtained by foreign trade, is arousing dissatisfaction in a number of British Empire countries.

The Pakistani newspaper Imrooz reflected this dissatisfaction when it stated: "To be a member of the British Commonwealth means gathering up all the foreign currency we have obtained from trade with America, the Soviet Union and other countries and keeping it in Britain. We cannot buy goods in Russia and America in accordance with our demands. We can only buy when Britain permits us to buy, so that she can buy the goods she needs with the foreign currency we earned." The newspaper concludes, "Such a situation is inflicting great harm on Pakistan." Thus, the conference of British Empire countries' Finance Ministers took place amid growing financial difficulties in the sterling area and an increasing acuteness of the contradictions among the members of this area. ...

The main reason for the present impoverished condition of the British economy and finances is the ruling circles' policy of the arms race and preparation for a new world war.

The obscure statement issued by the Finance Ministers' conference sheds no light on the question as to what concrete measures the Ministers recommend to overcome the further development of the trade and financial crisis in the British Empire. But one thing is clear: a way out of all the increasingly acute economic difficulties can be found only through peaceful international cooperation and comprehensive extension of trade, unrestricted by any American obstacles.

AMERICAN MONOPOLIES TAKE OVER BRITISH COLONIES. (Pravda, Jan. 28, p. 4. Complete text:) London (Tass)—Reynolds News refers to the conference of Finance Ministers of the British Empire countries. The newspaper states that the conference "discussed in detail the question of U.S. capital investments in British colonies. Control of Northern Rhodesia, with its enormous resources in copper, lead, zinc and cobalt, is being taken over by two U.S. mining syndicates which are closely connected with the house of Morgan. Two of Morgan's directors are working in the company which is exploiting Tanganyika. Although the British Empire countries have to ap-

peal to America for financial aid in developing the colonies, they well understand what this policy is leading to."

Italy

ITALIAN AUTHORITIES DELAY DISTRIBUTION OF GIFTS FROM U.S.S.R. (Pravda, Jan. 26, p. 3. Complete text:) Rome (Tass)—The newspapers report that the local Italian authorities are holding up distribution of Soviet aid to Italian flood victims. As is known, Soviet public organizations—the Central Council of Trade Unions, the Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives and the Anti-Fascist Committee of Soviet Women—sent 50,000 centners of flour, 2500 centners of sugar, 2000 centners of semolina, 100,000 tins of condensed milk, 10,000 centners of seed wheat, 20 tractors with trailer machines and spare parts and 60,000,000 Italian lire for the aid of the Italian flood victims. The Italian working people met this friendly aid from the Soviet people with a feeling of deep gratitude. At numerous meetings in honor of the Soviet delegation which brought the gifts on the steamer "Timiryazev," the population of the afflicted regions asked that their heartfelt gratitude be transmitted to the Soviet people for their magnanimous help.

However, the local authorities have not yet started a mass distribution of the gifts and the press of the government camp is trying to hush up the very fact that Soviet public organizations have given aid to the Italian people.

Unita reports that de Vittorio, the General Secretary of the Italian General Confederation of Labor, has stated in Palermo that the gifts are still in the warehouses, and he demanded that the foodstuffs be distributed immediately. DeVittorio said: "At the last meeting of the National Aid Committee we expressed regret at the delay in giving the Soviet foodstuffs to the afflicted population and we called upon the authorities to carry out their duty."

It is reported that in a number of instances the local authorities are trying to conceal the fact that the working people of the Soviet Union sent gifts to the people and for this purpose they are removing the labels from the boxes and sacks, since these contain the names of the Soviet organizations which sent the gifts.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Canada

WHO IS OBSTRUCTING THE COOPERATION OF CANADIAN AND SOVIET STUDENTS. (Komsomolskaya pravda, Jan. 29, p, 4. 800 words. Condensed text:) ... When one of the leaders of the National Federation of Canadian University Students, D. Lazure, proposed at the International Union of Students Council in Warsaw in September, 1951, that a Soviet student delegation be invited to Canada, the participants in the Council session approved this suggestion. The representatives of the Soviet students at the session assured the Canadian delegates that this invitation would meet with the approval of the youth of the Soviet Union.

However, this proposal was not to the liking of certain leaders of the National Federation of Canadian University Students. Contrary to the will of the Canadian students they decided to obstruct the Soviet delegation's arrival. They brought up the question for discussion at the annual conference of the National Federation of Canadian University Students. It should be noted they called the conference just at the time the Canadian students were on vacation.

The leaders of the National Federation of Canadian University Students invited L. Lowenstein, a notorious splitter of the unity of the student movement and former President of the American National Students' Association, as a "guest" to their conference. Lowenstein acted as if he were the master at the conference. The Canadian youth newspaper Champion, in an article on the conference, declared that, "in spite of the fact that Lowenstein was invited only to give a message of greeting on behalf of the American students, he acted as the leader of the bloc which opposed the proposal of last year's Executive Committee of the National Federation of Canadian University Students" (i. e., the proposal to invite the Soviet students to Canada).

The position of Lowenstein, who headed the reactionary bloc at the conference, is shown by his own speech in which he stated: "We are doing here what will be done on a large scale by our older brothers, the Foreign Ministers of the North Atlantic bloc countries in Ottawa next week."

Thus, the leaders of the conference—the leaders of the National Federation of Canadian University Students and their inspirers—did everything they could to prevent the conference from working toward the strengthening of student cooperation in the name of preserving peace. They did exactly the opposite. They succeeded in getting the conference to refuse to invite a Soviet student delegation to Canada.

The conference decided to invite a student delegation from Southeast Asian countries. Lowenstein wanted this. But why? He himself gave the reason: "We must win Southeast Asia."

The Toronto University newspaper Varsity points out that "Lowenstein's statement testifies to his complete support of the U.S. government's aggressive policy."

But Lowenstein's and his friends' triumph was premature. As soon as the main body of Canadian students returned from their vacations and learned of the decisions of the conference, an extensive protest campaign began. The students declared themselves in favor of inviting the Soviet students to Canada. The editorial offices of the student newspapers began receiving protests from groups and individual students who did not agree with the decision of the conference. The Executive Committee of the National Federation of Canadian University Students is receiving resolutions adopted at student meetings in Canadian universities demanding that the decision to cancel the invitation to the Soviet students be revised. ...

United States

A SHAMEFUL AWARD. (By M. Sturua. Izvestia, Jan. 27, p. 4. Complete text:) At last the authors of the Collier's ill-reputed "atom" issue have achieved recognition!

After three months during which the world public has censured these war propagandists who have beaten all records for cynicism, after an unending stream of letters and telegrams putting the stamp of shame on these Collier's gangsters of the pen, after all this, they have nevertheless been able to hear words of approval and praise.

And not only words. The Collier's atom-mongers have also received Judas' 30 pieces of silver, which they earned. They have received them in the form of dollar currency at the current Washington rate of exchange and, of course, not 30 pieces of silver but far, far more.

It is reported from Washington that in well-informed journalist circles there it has been learned that the authors of the special Collier's issue of Oct. 27, 1951, the issue which made an open appeal for an atomic war against the Soviet Union, have received large money rewards from American industrialists. Thus, for instance, Charles Wilson, President of General Motors, gave $20,000 each to Louis Rappel, editor of the magazine, to Managing Editor Gordon Manning and to Photo Editor James Quigney.

Henry Ford, Jr., who, as is well known, suffers from an hereditary tendency toward anti-Soviet "philanthropy," was not to be outdone by the grateful Wilson. He gave $40,000 to Walter Reuther, President of the United Auto Workers, a yellow trade union boss, for his "contribution to the special issue of the magazine."

Large sums of money in the form of "New Year's gifts" were also received by Edward Murrow, Robert Sherwood, Marguerite Higgins, Stuart Chase and other no less qualified atom cannibals of propaganda. In these cases the role of Santa Claus was played by the newspaper magnate Frank Gannett and by Crawford, one of the pillars of the National Association of Manufacturers.

The former British author Priestley was not forgotten either. Howard Pew, Head [of the Board of Directors] of the Sun Oil Co. sent him several thousand dollars from America. The progressive Unity Theater in London recently expelled Priestley from its general council for his shameful participation in the Collier's atom issue. Now the dollar balsam from Howard Pew is healing Mr. Priestley's wounded ego.

The Collier's authors are receiving dollars for the same things as the hangman Gen. Van Fleet, who cynically told a UP

correspondent recently that the Korean war was a "blessing" to U.S. ruling circles since it had enabled them to intensify the arms race and the militarization of the country. If Wilson of General Motors gives tens of thousands of dollars to the Collier's warmongers, then his colleague and namesake Wilson from the Office of Defense Mobilization openly admits that "the maintenance of war tension in Europe and in other countries will make it possible to maintain a high level of American industrial output, a further increase in military orders and the acceleration of the arming of Atlantic pact countries."

The wrathful protest of all progressive mankind against Collier's cannibalistic concoctions on the one hand and the American magnates' dollar tips to the Collier's bandits on the other clearly show who wants peace and who is fanning the flames of a new war.

FINNISH COOKING AND AMERICAN PROPAGANDA. (By Staff Correspondent V. Sysoyev. Trud, Jan. 25, p. 3. Complete text:) Helsinki—Mrs. Edith Sampson, a former U.S. deputy delegate to the U.N. General Assembly session, has arrived in Helsinki from Paris. In her words, she would like to get acquainted with recipes of Finnish cooking and, at the same time, to "acquaint" the Finnish people with the position of Negroes in America.

The public was especially interested in the latter task. The fact is that Mrs. Sampson, the head of a law firm, is herself a Negro. And so her meeting with the audience took place. Mrs. Sampson did not hesitate to fill her speech with striking colors. If one were to picture her account on canvas, the painting would look something like this: America is a kind of garden of paradise where the Negroes play serenely and enjoy life among the fragrant roses. The white people wait upon them.

There was no limit to the audience's astonishment when the lecturer made the following statement:

"Millions of people on this earth do not have as fine living conditions as the Negroes in America. All paths and opportunities are open to Negroes in America."

Naturally, Mrs. Sampson passed over in silence the fact that the main paths and opportunities for Negroes in the U.S.A. are the path to the electric chair and the opportunity of being lynched.

It is necessary to note that Mrs. Sampson's audience was a special, selected one. The Finnish-American Society arranged the lecture. The lecture was attended by the U.S. Minister to Finland Cabot, "himself in person." However, even in this audience there were people who blushed with shame for the guest and dared to ask questions about discrimination against Negroes in the U.S.A. There was nothing for the lecturer to do but casually admit that "sometimes" such cases do exist. Suddenly Mrs. Sampson even "recollected" that there are hotels in the U.S.A. where Negroes are not allowed. Having made this imprudent admission in the presence of diplomatic ranks of the American Legation, Mrs. Sampson quickly found justifying circumstances.

"The fact is," she said, "discrimination in the U.S.A. is not only against Negroes; it is also against certain other nationalities."

This correction produced a mirthful stir in the audience, which had not at all entered the calculations of the organizers of the lecture.

It is difficult to say how far Mrs. Sampson got in investigating the recipes of Finnish dishes. Perhaps she was successful in this field. As far as her speeches as a propagandist of the notorious American "freedoms" and "democracy" are concerned, her attempt brought her no laurels. What is more, she ended up a complete failure.

AFRICA

Tunisia

ON EVENTS IN TUNISIA. (By Staff Correspondent Yu. Zhukov. Pravda, Jan. 28, p. 3. 2000 words. Condensed text:) Paris—Bloody events have been taking place in the French protectorate of Tunisia in North Africa for several days now. French troops are trying to drown in blood the national liberation movement in which French reaction and American imperialists perceive a real threat to their interests in Africa. ...

The Communist Party of Tunisia, which is young but rapidly growing and gaining strength, the trade unions and the organizations of craftsmen and peasants are more and more loudly and insistently demanding freedom, peace and independence for the Tunisian people, not in words only, but in fact.

On Aug. 17, 1950, the French government, obviously in accordance with its American patrons' advice, pretended that it was allegedly ready to agree to the implementation of "reforms" in the protectorate. It was announced that the Tunisian "government," the Ministers of which issue their orders on the protectorate's domestic affairs only with the confirmation of the French directors working with them, would henceforth be headed by a Tunisian. It was also announced that the French government was ready to begin negotiations on the gradual granting—by stages—of "internal autonomy" to Tunisia.

The Neo-Destour Party presented this decision to the public as a major victory and its General Secretary Ben Youseef entered the government of which Chenik became the head. The other parties in Tunisia, primarily the Communist Party, cautioned the people, pointing out that the French imperialists' promises are worth little, that there can be no complacency, that the fight for independence must be intensified. Events have shown how right these warnings were: the protracted negotiations in which Chenik and Ben Youseef took part in Paris ended in the French government's rejecting in substance all Tunisia's demands and stating in its note of Dec. 15, 1951, that the protectorate regime would remain inviolate.

This news provoked stormy indignation in Tunisia. On Dec. 21-23 a general protest strike broke out in the colony, in which the entire working population, irrespective of its political convictions, participated. ...

In this atmosphere the leaders of the Neo-Destour Party decided to turn to the U.N. for arbitration. They calculated that the U.S.A. would support them all the more since the leader of the Neo-Destour Party, Bourguiba, who quite recently made a trip to the U.S.A., was patted and pampered there beyond all measure.

The Tunisian Communist Party and other public organizations supported this initiative, although they stressed that a satisfactory solution of the Franco-Tunisian dispute could not be expected from the U.N. where the tone is set by the aggressors' core, headed by the U.S.A. ...

Events have confirmed this prediction, as has been the case before. The American imperialists, frightened by the growth of the national liberation forces, supported the French imperialists. Trygve Lie, who obviously acted at the behest of the U.S. State Department, refused to regard the Tunisian government's appeal to the United Nations as legitimate. ...

The bloody suppression of the national liberation movement in Tunisia has evoked the indignation of the French public. Working people all over France are expressing their solidarity with the Tunisian people and demanding the cessation of the retribution. ...

The Tunisian events were the subject of interpellations in Parliament on the very day Edgar Faure presented his Cabinet. As was to be expected the government majority, including the right-wing Socialists who fuss in words alone about the necessity of granting independence to the downtrodden peoples, but in practice help the imperialists, postponed consideration of the question indefinitely.

The French government, continuing its repressions, is at present bringing increased pressure to bear on the Tunisian Bey, forcing him to recall his Ministers who are petitioning the U.N. for discussion of the Franco-Tunisian dispute in the Security Council.

The shadow of the events in Indo-China hangs more and more overtly over North Africa where the imperialists are continuing the same dirty political game that has already brought them to bankruptcy in a whole group of Asian countries. Following on Indo-China—Malaya, following on Malaya—Iran, following on Iran—Egypt, following on Egypt—Morocco—Tunisia—everywhere the peoples' mighty liberation movement, striving to throw off the yoke of colonial slavery, is growing and gaining strength. And no matter how the punishers rage, they cannot stop the course of history!

Communist Party

Party Life: PARTY WORK IN SOVIET INSTITUTIONS. (By Ye. Furtseva, Secretary of Moscow City Party Committee. Pravda, Jan. 26, p. 2. 2100 words. Condensed text:) ... In Moscow there are many ministries, departments and other institutions which serve different branches of the national economy and culture. A considerable proportion of the Communists of the city Party organization work in Soviet institutions. The Moscow City Party Committee and the borough Party committees of Moscow strive daily to penetrate into the work of the Party organizations of the institutions and give them the necessary assistance.

The bureau of the Moscow City Party Committee regularly hears reports from the Party organizations of the different institutions, studies their work and increases the influence of Communists on the work of the Soviet apparatus. Thus, for example, a few months ago a report on the work of the Party committee of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Power Plants was discussed. It turned out that the Party committee weakly directed the Party organizations of the chief administrations and departments in the struggle for the successful fulfillment of Party and government directives and did not display due concern for increasing the responsibility of every ministry official, and above all of every Communist, for fulfilling his duties. The primary Party units of the administrations and departments have not taken decisive measures to remedy instances of bureaucracy and red tape on the part of individual officials in the apparatus. There have been cases in which complaints coming into the ministry have not been investigated within the specified time limit, although the questions raised in these complaints could have been settled in one day. The Party committee did not pay attention to the fact that several ministry officials were stubborn about looking over and introducing into production new inventions and techniques.

The directives of the Moscow City Party Committee helped the Party organization of the ministry to remedy its shortcomings to a considerable extent. The Communists began to strive more energetically to improve the work of the apparatus. Thus enlivened, the internal Party work became more interesting.

During the discussion of the report of the Party organization of the Russian Republic Ministry of Public Health, it turned out that criticism and self-criticism were very poorly developed there. Some officials have an incorrect attitude toward criticism from below. ...

The discussion of the report of the Party bureau and the putting into practice of the measures outlined by the bureau of the Moscow City Party Committee set to rights the situation in the Party organization of the ministry. The level of criticism and self-criticism has been raised, and this has had a good effect on the daily work of the apparatus.

The December, 1950, plenary session of the Moscow City Party Committee was devoted to the work of Party organizations of Soviet institutions. The plenary session discussed the reports of the Party committees of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Heavy Industry Enterprise Construction and the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Trade. Having heard the reports of the Party organizations, the city committee carefully studies the particular conditions of their work and concentrates the attention of the Communists on settling the problems facing their institution.

The district Party committees have started to guide the Party organizations of the Soviet institutions more concretely. ...

Party political and organizational work has improved in many Party organizations, ministries and departments. Party meetings are held more regularly now, and vital questions of internal Party life and the work of the apparatus are discussed at them. ...

The Party committees of the ministries have begun to warn higher Party agencies and ministry officials more often about individual grave shortcomings in the work of the apparatus.

The Party committee of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Food Industry, for instance, warned the higher Party agency and the Minister of the antistate practices of the director of the Chief Perfume Industry Administration, who concealed potentialities for increasing labor productivity and spent his time on paper work. Appropriate action was taken on this warning. The Party organization of this ministry's Chief Sugar Industry Administration raised before the management of the chief administration the question of reducing administrative expenses. As a result of the measures passed, these expenses were considerably reduced. On the initiative of the Party committee this question was then discussed in the collegium of the ministry, which passed the measures to reduce administrative expenses on to other chief administrations.

Corresponding measures were taken on warnings by the Party organizations of the Ministry of the Shipbuilding Industry, the Central Statistical Administration, the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the Russian Republic Ministry of Education and others.

It should, however, be noted that as yet not all the Party organizations of Soviet institutions cope successfully with the tasks assigned to them. There are instances when Party organizations tolerate serious shortcomings in the work of the apparatus of the institutions.

At the plenary session of the Moscow City Party Committee, the Party committee of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Trade was seriously criticized because it knew but did not warn the higher Party agency and the ministry of shortcomings in the work of the Economic Planning Administration, which is an important link in the trade organization. The Party Committee of the Ministry of Heavy Industry Enterprise Construction was criticized for not giving a warning about the Chief Insulation Administration, which did not fulfill an important task in time. Similar instances are to be explained in many cases by the fact that Party committee secretaries do not want "to wash their dirty linen in public" and spoil their relations with the institution directors. Often the Party committees ignore shortcomings because they are not aware of what goes on in the apparatus of an institution.

There are cases in which the Party organizations of some institutions try to take over the control of administrative work, which is not their function, replace the directors of departments, administrations and divisions and hear reports on the fulfillment of production plans, etc., at their meetings. ...

A study of the work of the Party organizations of many ministries and departments shows that their checkup on fulfillment is very weak. As a result many resolutions remain unfulfilled. The Party committee of the Ministry of Heavy Industry Enterprise Construction several times studied how complaints were reviewed in the apparatus and took appropriate measures. But the Party committee did not organize a checkup on the execution of the resolutions passed, and as a result the shortcomings noted have still not been remedied. ...

Recently work on the ideological and political education of Communists, Young Communists and non-Party intelligentsia has improved somewhat. But there are still major shortcomings in this important matter. There are a large number of people working in the apparatuses of the ministries and departments who are sufficiently prepared to study Marxism-Leninism independently. Nevertheless, only a very small number of Communists and non-Party intelligentsia in the ministries and departments are drawn into independent study of revolutionary theory, particularly philosophy and political economy. Many Party committees control the political self-education of the cadres very poorly.

The Party committees of many ministries and departments guide the work of the trade union organizations poorly, particularly in the field of socialist competition. In some chief administrations, ministries and departments socialist competition is organized without taking into account the peculiarities of the work of the Soviet apparatus, and forms and terms of competition for industrial enterprises are approved automatically.

It should be recognized that there are many serious shortcomings in the guidance of the Party organizations of Soviet institutions by city and district committees. Until now the city and district committees have concentrated their attention mainly on helping the Party committees and Party bureaus of the ministries and departments. Now it is necessary to go even to the primary Party units of the administrations and departments

which come under the Party organization of each ministry. ...

On Party Themes: HAVE STRICT REGARD FOR INTERESTS OF STATE. (by J. Kalnberzins, Secretary of Latvian Communist Party Central Committee. Pravda, Jan. 24, p. 2. 1900 words. Condensed text:) ... The great organizational and mobilizing role of the cadres trained by the party of Lenin and Stalin may be seen with special clarity in the example of Soviet Latvia. ... The general level of industrial output increased more than sixfold in the course of the postwar Stalin five-year plan and output has reached triple the level of prewar 1940. ...

The republic's successes could be even greater if economic and cultural organizations paid greater attention to training cadres in the spirit of strictness and irreconcilability toward shortcomings. But unfortunately we still have people in positions of authority who try to embellish the real state of affairs, exaggerate successes and conceal or play down their mistakes and shortcomings. ...

The conduct of the managerial personnel of the Daugavpils Locomotive and Car Repair Works is an example of this. The manager, Loch, and his immediate subordinates allow equipment, raw materials and labor to be used for filling orders from outside organizations and even individual persons. The heads of certain shops have been concluding various kinds of deals, misappropriating materials and embezzling money. All this has inflicted grave harm on the state. The works has regularly failed to fulfill the locomotive and car repair plan, and in order to conceal the failure the officials have resorted to outright deception of the state, engaging in padding and falsification of reports.

The Party organization and the Daugavpils City Party Committee exposed the antistate activities of the officials of the locomotive and car repair works, and the manager has been dismissed and severely reprimanded. ...

When we speak of honesty and uprightness we have in mind not only the personal honesty of this or that official. Bolshevist honesty is not compatible with a compromising, tolerant attitude toward persons whose actions can inflict direct damage on the interests of the state. Nevertheless we sometimes see such a compromising attitude among us.

For example, the officials of certain departments of the Latvian Log Driving Trust have been deceiving the state, misappropriating timber, failing to fulfill their plan and drawing up fictitious statistics to show that they had overfulfilled it. On the basis of these statistics they have actually received awards. The director of the trust, Ennels, not only failed to expose these machinations but actually covered them up. Minister of the Lumber Industry Comrade Vimba and his deputy, Comrade Granits, paid no attention to reports of the criminal activities of officials of the trust, and even praised them. The bureau of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee expelled Ennels from the Party, severely reprimanded the Minister of the Lumber Industry and dismissed his assistant. ....

The 11th Latvian Communist Party Congress, which ended recently, observed that there were serious shortcomings in the republic Party organizations' work with cadres. ...

The congress demanded that the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee and all Party organizations of the republic decisively improve the study, selection and training of cadres, steadily raise the level of all ideological work and comprehensively develop Bolshevist criticism and self-criticism.

The great tasks of communist construction stand before Soviet Latvia as before the whole of our motherland. The higher the demands our cadres make on themselves, the more intolerant they are of their own mistakes and shortcomings and of the slightest infringement of the interests of the Party and the Soviet state, the more successfully these tasks will be carried out. ...

ONCE BEGUN, SEE MATTER THROUGH TO END. (By M. Odinets, Staff Correspondent for Lvov Province. Pravda, Jan. 23, p. 2. 1100 words. Condensed text:) At the end of December of last year a report and election Party meeting was held in the Party organization of the Lvov branch of the Ukraine Academy of Sciences. The Communists sharply criticized the bureau of the branch Party organization for not knowing how to organize ideological education work properly among the scientists and not penetrating deeply in the scientific work of the branch's institutes. This in large measure explains the fact that the branch still does not properly fulfill the tasks facing it and does not strive persistently to work out timely scientific problems. The work of the bureau of the branch Party organization was recognized as unsatisfactory. ...

In the fall of 1950 a plenary session of the province Party committee noted that the province committee did not penetrate into the work of scientific organizations. A meeting of the city Party aktiv was held soon after the plenary session. Those attending emphasized the fact that the city and district Party committees should constantly follow the work of the Lvov institutions of the Ukraine Academy of Sciences.

Much was said about shortcomings in ideological and educational work among Lvov scientists at city and province Party conferences, and subsequently at meetings of the province and city committee bureaus and at meetings of the city Party aktiv in August of last year.

In a word, there has been no lack of speeches on the necessity of improving Party political work in the institutes of the Lvov branch of the Ukraine Academy of Sciences. But neither the province nor the city Party committee has taken the necessary measures to improve the work of the branch Party organization.

Therefore there is nothing new in the speeches of the comrades at the Party meeting in the branch of the Academy. They were criticizing mistakes of long standing which should have been remedied long ago. ...

For a number of years the Party organization of the Lvov State University was justly criticized for serious shortcomings in the ideological and political education of the student body and teaching staff. This was mentioned at the province Party committee plenary session in the fall of 1950. In his speech at the plenary session, city committee secretary Comrade Kostenko admitted that the city committee was neglecting this important matter.

Many months have passed since then, but the city committee still does not devote much attention to questions of the ideological and political education of the student body. The Dec. 20, 1951, plenary session of the city committee again pointed out that the bureau of the city committee took insufficient interest in the life of the higher educational institutions. The plenary session noted that educational work was particularly badly organized in the university.

It is impossible to say that the province and city committee bureaus do not discuss questions connected with ideological educational work in the university. These questions have often been discussed and many good resolutions have been passed; but nothing more has happened.

In September of last year, while discussing bourgeois nationalist mistakes in the printed works of the dean of the law faculty, Comrade Mikhailenko, the city committee bureau noted that the university Party organization did not carry on a constant struggle for Bolshevist Party spirit in teaching or encourage criticism and self-criticism. A concrete resolution was passed pointing out a way of remedying shortcomings in the work of the Party organization.

Unfortunately, this resolution was soon forgotten in the city committee. The Communists of the university were informed of it very late. Even after the city committee resolution, the situation at the university did not change materially.

The weakening of ideological educational work with the teachers and the low level of criticism and self-criticism in the departments, faculties and the rector's office led to the fact that several of the university officials, in particular Assistant Rector Comrade Braginets, Faculty Deans Comrades Mikhailenko, Moroz and others, have begun to suppress criticism. The authors of articles published in the province newspaper criticizing Party political and educational work in the university were persecuted.

Warnings about this came to the province Party committee, but it did not pay proper attention to them. Only after interference from higher agencies did the province committee bureau pass the necessary measures at the end of December, 1951. Still another resolution was passed, containing correct directives addressed to the university Party organization.

Only one thing was left: to undertake proper fulfillment of the resolution. ...

In July, 1951, the city committee bureau wrote self-critically about itself that it directed ideological work superficially. Concrete measures were framed to improve its work. Four months later the city committee bureau discussed the progress of the fulfillment of the previously passed resolution. It turned out that many of the important points of the resolution had remained on paper.

Instead of living and concrete guidance of ideological work in Lvov, many resolutions are passed and very little time is devoted to organizing work to fulfill them. It is often forgotten here that once begun a matter should be seen through to the end.

Party Life: SERIOUS SHORTCOMINGS IN SELECTING AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL. (By G. Airyan, Staff Correspondent for the Armenian Republic. Pravda, Jan. 25, p. 2. 1100 words. Summary:) Yerevan—At a recent meeting of the bureau of the Leninakan City Party Committee the work of local trade enterprises of the city was discussed and it was revealed that the city Soviet executive committee guides this important section of the economy poorly. Immediately after this the officials of the city Party committee and the city Soviet executive committee began to look for a new director of the city Soviet executive committee's local trade department, but they could not find a good one so easily.

There is no doubt that in such a large industrial center there must be people capable of filling this position, but the city Party committee officials are very poorly acquainted with local administrative personnel. That is why the committee makes mistakes in selecting personnel and puts people in positions without taking their political and business qualifications into account. The Leninakan City Committee does not devote due attention to studying and promoting younger personnel. The committee has only a small circle of officials earmarked for promotion and shifts incompetent officials to other equally important jobs, thus creating a group of "irreplaceable" officials.

Such an approach to the selection of cadres does nothing but harm. Ts. Vartevanyan, for instance, held the position of assistant manager of a textile mill for a long time. He was no good in his job and was seriously criticized several times. When it became quite obvious that he could no longer remain in that job, the city committee recommended him for the post of director of a sewing factory. Soon after this appointment Vartevanyan, having bungled the work at the factory, began all kinds of malpractices and even embezzled state funds. The factory officials repeatedly wrote about these abuses to the city Party committee, which pretended to react and set up special commissions to check on Ts. Vartevanyan's activities; but Vartevanyan was finally exposed only by investigatory agencies. The city committee did everything it could to protect him, and he was finally dismissed only thanks to the interference of the Armenian Party Central Committee.

No less indicative is the case of the brothers Petrosyan, who also belonged to the group of officials whom the city committee moved from one administrative post to another year after year, each time indulgently forgiving them their mistakes. V. Petrosyan held several positions in the last few years, and everywhere he showed that he was without initiative and placed his personal interests above those of the state. The city committee knew all this but still protected him, until at last it was impossible to tolerate the man any longer, and then he was dismissed. Kh. Petrosyan, his brother, was the manager of a shoe factory which regularly did not fulfill its plans and manufactured bad-quality goods because of the poor organization of production. In discussing the work of the factory last year, the city committee covered up these and other facts and merely warned the manager. The work of the factory got worse. Soon Kh. Petrosyan was dismissed—not because of his poor work but at his own request. The tenderhearted people in the city committee then appointed him director of the city automobile transportation office, where he was also unable to cope with his duties and committed many abuses. Only when it was impossible to hide this any longer did the city committee raise the question of dismissing him.

The city committee does not support criticism from below. Often it attributes no significance to justified warnings from Communists. Instead of disclosing and rooting out all errors of individual directors, the city committee slurs over shortcomings and is much too indulgent toward the officials it protects.

The Leninakan Party organization is one of the most important in the republic; it has at its disposal a wealth of good administrative personnel who are devoted to the party of Lenin and Stalin. It is the task of the city committee to make correct use of its cadres and to select, organize and train them properly.

(Editorial)—PROVIDE CONCRETE AND INFORMED LEADERSHIP. (Pravda, Jan. 23, p. 1. 1100 words. Condensed text:) ... Every year there are more and more advanced enterprises, collective farms, state farms and Machine and Tractor Stations in the country, and the number of those lagging behind is growing steadily smaller. This is because Party organizations have improved their guidance of economic and cultural construction, are taking an ever more differentiated approach to enterprises and collective farms and are carrying out active measures to improve the work of each of them.

At the same time, certain province, city and district committees still follow the practice of giving guidance "in a general way," superficially, without profound knowledge of the matter in hand.

As a recent inspection showed, the Rostov Province Party Committee is acquiescing in the fact that many industry and transport enterprises, collective and state farms and M.T.S. are working unsatisfactorily and regularly failing to fulfill production plans. The committee does not study the reasons for their bad work or pay the necessary attention to strengthening lagging sectors. It does not delve deeply into the needs of districts, enterprises, collective farms and scientific and cultural institutions and therefore is poorly informed of the state of affairs locally and fails to take prompt measures to afford aid to Party organizations and eliminate their shortcomings.

A profound, detailed elucidation and study of every question considered by a Party committee is essential to the concrete direction of affairs. Yet this demand is not being met everywhere. Delegates to the Kazakh Communist Party Congress justly criticized the bureau of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee for reaching decisions on certain questions hastily, without serious preliminary study. For example, at one of the meetings of the bureau several resolutions were adopted on the development of the communally owned economy of collective farms and on measures to increase their income. But all these resolutions, though they were to apply to different provinces of the republic, were framed in the same way, according to one set pattern and without taking into account the peculiar conditions in each province. Before passing its resolutions the bureau of the Central Committee did not ask the advice of province officials or generalize the experience they had accumulated. ...

A Party committee cannot direct an enterprise or institution according to one set standard, since each has its own particular tasks, the solution of which demands a practical approach. It would also be incorrect if province and district committees used the same scale to measure all collective farms. They must take into account that there are Party organizations in some collective farms and not as yet in others, and that some farms are run by experienced managers, specialists, whereas others are in charge of less experienced persons who need more help.

An important requisite for correct guidance is the ability to discern which tasks are most important, most urgent, at any given stage or any given moment. ...

Vital, concrete leadership demands a daily strengthening of ties with the masses, the study and generalization of advanced experience and the comprehensive development of criticism and self-criticism of shortcomings in work. ...

Party Life: PLENARY SESSION OF BELORUSSIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE. (Pravda, Jan. 28, p. 2. 750 words. Summary:) Minsk—The regular plenary ses-

sion of the Belorussian Communist Party discussed: first, measures to ensure a high harvest of agricultural crops and an increase in productivity of communal animal husbandry on the collective and state farms in 1952, and second, the state of Party organizational and political work in the Baranovichi and Vitebsk Province Party organizations. Reporting on this first question, Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Comrade N. S. Patolichev noted that the collective and state farmers, Machine and Tractor Station officials and agricultural specialists had done considerable work in the past year to develop socialist farming and animal husbandry and to strengthen the collective farms. The amalgamation of the collective farms and the completion of collectivization in the western provinces contributed to more successful agricultural work. In 1951 the sown area of grain and technical crops was increased and the state plan for draining marshes was overfulfilled. But there are still serious shortcomings in the management of agriculture. Several provinces and districts did not fulfill the state plans in many important sectors, particularly in increasing the harvest yield of agricultural crops, raising the productivity of communal animal husbandry and utilizing technology. Many Party committees have not learned how to combine Party political work with fulfillment of economic tasks, permit the substitution of Party for Soviet and economic agencies and replace daily organizational work with meetings and conferences.

Brest Province Party Committee Secretary Comrade Silyayev spoke of the necessity of concentrating attention on strengthening the young collective farms of the western provinces and criticized the republic Ministry of Agriculture for insufficient attention to the needs of these farms. The number of collective farm Party organizations has grown recently in Belorussia, but many of them still do not exercise proper control over the work of the collective farm boards and are not very active in settling important collective farm questions. The province and district Party committees instruct Party organization secretaries poorly and do not instill in them a feeling of great responsibility for collective farm affairs. The plenary session devoted special attention to raising the role of agricultural specialists, organizing daily educational work with collective farm cadres and improving the work of the M.T.S. Preparations for spring sowing were severely criticized at the session.

Reports were heard on the second question by the province Party committee secretaries—Comrade N. Pokrovsky from Baranovichi Province and Comrade N. Prokhorov from Vitebsk Province. The Party organizational and political work in these provinces does not meet the demands made on it. The province Party committees guide the city, district and primary Party organizations superficially and pay very little attention to internal Party work. The province Party committees instruct the lower-echelon Party cadres insufficiently in Party work and organize instruction for Party organization secretaries poorly. Very little attention is paid to generalizing experience of Party work. Serious shortcomings were disclosed in the work of the Party committees of these provinces in selecting and training cadres. In Vitebsk Province almost half the collective farm chairmen have been replaced since the amalgamation of the collective farms. The province and district Party committees do not devote sufficient attention to improving the ideological level of the cadres, to the political education of the Communists and to developing Bolshevist criticism and self-criticism.

Resolutions were passed on the questions under discussion.

MEETING OF LENINGRAD PARTY AKTIV. (Pravda, Jan. 27, p. 2. 900 words. Summary:) Leningrad—A meeting of Leningrad Party aktiv members has discussed the results of the work of the city's industry during 1951 and the tasks of the city Party organization in the further struggle for technical progress in industry. Comrade F. Kozlov, Secretary of the Leningrad City Party Committee, and those who spoke in the discussion, observed that Leningrad industry is advancing steadily. The prewar output level has been exceeded by 50%, and gross output in 1951 was 17.8% higher than in 1950. There has also been a marked improvement in quality.

The speakers at the meeting pointed out the necessity for further intensification of the struggle against shortcomings in Party and economic work and for comprehensive development of criticism and self-criticism and wide dissemination of everything new and progressive. The managers and Party organizations of lagging enterprises were subjected to serious criticism.

PLENARY SESSION OF ROSTOV PROVINCE PARTY COMMITTEE. (Pravda, Jan. 25, p. 2. 350 words. Summary:) Rostov-on-Don—A plenary session of the Rostov Province Party Committee has discussed major errors in the committee's work in directing Party organizations and economic work.

The province committee tolerates the constant failure of many enterprises, collective and state farms and Machine and Tractor Stations to fulfill their production plans and meet their obligations to the state and is not paying the necessary attention to bolstering the lagging sectors. Instead of actively organizing work to implement Party and government directives and its own resolutions, the committee merely drafts numerous resolutions.

The committee penetrates only superficially into the activities of higher educational institutions and fails to organize criticism and self-criticism in scientific work. The social science departments in the higher educational institutions function without control and do not receive the assistance they need.

It was pointed out at the session that the province committee's uncritical assessment of the state of affairs in the province gives rise to a self-satisfied attitude in the Party organization.

The session framed practical measures to remove the deficiencies in its work.

Comrade N. V. Kiselev was elected First Secretary of the Rostov Province Party Committee.

PLENARY SESSION OF MOLDAVIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE. (Pravda, Jan. 27, p. 2. Complete text:) Kishinev (Tass)—A regular plenary session of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee has discussed a report by Comrade L. Brezhnev, Secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, on the results of 1951 agricultural work and the tasks of preparing for 1952 spring sowing.

The session also discussed a report by Comrade D. Gladky, Secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, on supervision of admission into the ranks of the Communist Party and measures to improve the political education of young Communists.

The plenary session passed resolutions on the questions under discussion.

FIGHTER FOR CAUSE OF COMMUNISM. (Pravda, Jan. 25, p. 3. 900 words. Condensed text:) Seventeen years ago today, on Jan. 25, 1935, Valerian Vladimirovich Kuibyshev, member of the Politburo of the Party Central Committee, Vice-Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of People's Commissars and Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of People's Commissars' Soviet Control Commission, fell at his post, a victim of the vile agents of imperialism, the Trotskyite-Bukharinist monsters.

V. V. Kuibyshev was an outstanding proletarian revolutionary, a consistent Leninist, implacable toward the enemies of the Bolshevist party and the working class, and a self-effacing fighter for communism.

In 1904, when still a boy of 16, V. V. Kuibyshev began his revolutionary activity in the ranks of the Bolshevist organization of the city of Omsk. ... Before the revolution V. V. Kuibyshev proved himself an outstanding professional proletarian revolutionary of the Lenin school, a builder of the Bolshevist underground and inspirer and organizer of the struggle of the working masses against Tsarist autocracy and capitalist oppression. The Tsarist authorities jailed and exiled V. V. Kuibyshev many times in their attempt to break his will, but despite threats, persecution and danger he kept confidently to the way shown by the party of the Bolsheviks.

V. V. Kuibyshev was the organizer of the Bolsheviks of Samara (now the city of Kuibyshev) and their fighting leader during the October revolution. During the foreign military in-

tervention and Civil War he became one of the prominent political leaders of the Red Army in its battles against the Kolchak forces and later on the Turkestan front.

V. V. Kuibyshev was elected a candidate to the Central Committee at the Tenth Party Congress and a member of the Party Central Committee at the 11th Congress. At the 12th Congress in April, 1923, V. V. Kuibyshev was elected to the Party Central Control Commission and worked as chairman of the Central Control Commission, People's Commissar for Worker and Peasant Inspection and Vice-Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of People's Commissars and the Labor and Defense Council through 1926. ...

V. V. Kuibyshev was appointed chairman of the U.S.S.R. Supreme National Economic Council in 1926, at the beginning of the struggle for socialist industrialization of the country, and later he headed the State Planning Commission. ...

The name of Valerian Vladimirovich Kuibyshev has gone down in the history of the struggle for communism as the name of the Leninist Bolshevik who gave all his strength and knowledge, mind and heart to the triumph of the working class. The bright image of V. V. Kuibyshev is an inspiring example to the working people in the great struggle for the triumph of communism.

State and Law

Work of the Soviets: PRIME DUTY OF SOVIET EMPLOYEE. (By S. Karapetyan, Chairman of the Armenian Republic Council of Ministers. Izvestia, Jan. 23, p. 2. 1300 words. Condensed text:) ... The most important point in administrative work, the cardinal duty of the Soviet employee, is strict observance of state discipline.

Bolshevist criticism and self-criticism is a tested method of strengthening state discipline, of training cadres in the spirit of devotion to the people's interest. Where there is no bold criticism and self-criticism, when officials are self-satisfied, cases occur in which narrow departmental interests are opposed to the state's interest and the schedules laid down for fulfillment of state plans are not adhered to. ...

At the beginning of 1951 the Armenian Republic government directed attention to the poor use of tractors by Machine and Tractor Stations. A detailed study resulted in the discovery of enormous reserves for increasing the volume of tractor work and further extending the mechanization of collective farm production. However, the republic Minister of Agriculture, Comrade Kazaryan, and his assistant for M.T.S., Comrade Azaryan, influenced by the conservative sentiments of certain economists in their apparatus who were striving to hold back the reserves, displayed a departmental approach to the solution of this important problem. Ignoring the interests of the state and collective farms they thought up all kinds of reasons to prove the "inexpediency" of further increasing the amount of work done by tractors.

Despite these antistate attitudes, extra quotas were decreed for the republic M.T.S. Experience proved the complete insubstantiality of the ministry officials' arguments. Despite unfavorable weather last autumn the year's plan for tractor work was overfulfilled by the beginning of November. During the last two months of the year the tractors worked in excess of plan. Thus the reserves discovered and made use of in the M.T.S. enabled a great deal of extra work to be done by tractors in the republic collective farms.

These instances show that there are still officials in the administrative apparatus of individual Soviet institutions, even if only a few, who want to have an easy life, who do not want to burden themselves with the discovery of new reserves for increasing labor productivity, saving raw materials, making maximum use of production capacity and raising the productivity of fields and livestock. The misfortune is that certain short-sighted officials in ministries and departments sometimes agree with them, with unfortunate results.

The edge of Bolshevist criticism ought to be directed against such officials, who harm the state. Higher demands must be made of them; they must be corrected in time, helped to rectify their mistakes and educated in the spirit of strict observance of state interests. ...

Republic Party and Soviet organizations are training cadres of Soviet employees in an implacable attitude toward shortcomings and strict regard for state interests. We are trying to instill in employees the political approach to the solution of all questions.

The Soviet organizations of the republic employ many different ways and means of training. Meetings of workers in Soviet institutions are an important school for training employees. Conferences on various problems of economic and cultural work and meetings to hear reports by the directors of institutions are also very effective. ...

To serve one's people and one's great motherland without begrudging effort to carry out the resolutions of the Party and government, to defend the interests of the state in both major and minor matters, is the prime duty of every Soviet employee.

Work of the Soviets: MORE ATTENTION TO GREAT CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS. (By Staff Correspondent S. Rudenko. Izvestia, Jan. 27, p. 2. 1100 words. Summary:) Stalingrad—Immediately after the Dec. 28, 1950, government decree on construction of the Volga-Don Canal was published, the city of Stalingrad sent hundreds of equipment operators, engineers, and technicians to the construction project. On the initiative of the tractor factory, the enterprises of Stalingrad assumed sponsorship of construction sectors of the canal. They sent brigades to repair machines; they manufactured hundreds of thousands of rubles' worth of spare parts for tractors, excavators and scrapers; they sent a large quantity of different material, instruments, etc. The school children and students collected thousands of books for the builders. Doctors, agronomists, scientists and artists went out to the canal from the city. The iron and steel workers of the city are giving particularly great assistance to the builders. All sorts of machines manufactured in the factories of Stalingrad are working at the great construction projects. The river workers are taking a direct part in the construction of the canal and the hydroelectric station; they dug the entrance of the canal from the Volga side, began work on the Volga-Akhtuba Canal and outfitted the docks in the area of the hydroelectric station.

Many problems which should be settled by the local Soviets, have arisen in connection with the construction of the canal, such as the resettlement of populations from flooded areas, the clearing of timber in the Don lowlands, the laying of new roads, the construction of bridges, etc. The province and district executive committees devoted much attention to the construction of new living quarters, schools, hospitals and other communal buildings. The province Soviet executive committee took special interest in the work of the road machinery stations in the area of the canal and provided the construction project with seedlings with which to landscape the banks of the waterway, the settlements, etc.

But this is only a small part of what the province executive committee should do in connection with the construction projects on the Volga. The province committee officials are not sufficiently interested in the needs of the builders, in the trade, supply and medical services afforded them and in the work of their schools and clubs. Nor do they take any interest in how the district and village Soviets on the route of the canal serve the builders. The construction project has its own trade organizations with a large network of stores, cafeterias, warehouses, etc., but there are serious shortcomings in the operation of this network. The builders justly complain of the trade officials who have not yet managed to bring the trade network near the construction sites. The trading organizations encounter many difficulties in this because the canal extends 101 kilometers and people are working night and day along its entire length. The trading organizations do not have enough mobile stores to serve all the builders promptly. In the spring and autumn it is hard to get the goods to the construction projects because of the rain and mud, and in the winter because of the snowdrifts. The province executive committee has never discussed the work of the trade organizations and does not help them. The province procurement organizations, especially the province consumers' cooperative and the fruit and vegetable trust, did not fulfill the plans for supplying vegetables to the builders during the whole of last year. The workers and direc-

tors of the construction project have repeatedly requested the organization of collective farm markets on the canal route, but the province Executive Committee only passed a resolution establishing rural districts, in which the collective farmers should bring in their products for sale to the builders. The responsibility for organizing markets was put on province executive committee vice-chairman Comrade Sklyarov, but there are still no collective farm markets.

Other province executive committee departments are also indifferent to the needs of the great construction projects. The department of public health, for instance, does not control the work of the medical administration of the construction project and does not help it. The departments of cultural enlightenment work and of physical culture and sports do not consider it necessary to work among the builders, to help organize the work of the clubs, libraries and physical culture groups. A year ago the province Soviet executive committee established a commission for cooperation with the construction of the hydroelectric station, headed by the vice-chairman of the executive committee, but this commission existed only on paper. It did not cooperate with the construction project or settle any important problems. Neither the chairman of the province executive committee nor any of his assistants has ever been to the main construction sites of the hydroelectric station.

The workers of Stalingrad Province are very happy to see a canal and hydroelectric station growing before their eyes, and they are trying to help the construction projects as much as they can. The province executive committee should organize and direct this assistance and help the builders fulfill their task.

Answers to Readers' Questions: HOW CHILDREN ARE TRACED AND FOUND. (Literaturnaya gazeta, Jan. 25, p. 2. 1600 words. Excerpts:) ... The thunder of battle has long since died away; many cities are already restored, and on the battlefields there is not even a sign of conflict. But the traces of war have not been erased from the hearts of the people, particularly of those who lost near and dear ones during those hard years. The war took millions of families thousands of kilometers from their homes. After the war they returned home. But among these people were those who, during the war, had lost contact with members of their families and received no news of them whatever. In order to reunite these families, to return children to their parents and husbands to their wives, the Central Information Bureau of the U.S.S.R. Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Executive Committee was formed in March, 1945. Since then 188,000 cases—more than a third of them searches for children—have been accepted for investigation. ...

Letters requesting an investigation are sorted, filed alphabetically and assigned to inspectors who check them against tremendous card files containing millions of names of Soviet citizens evacuated during the war.

Only after an accurate check against the files will a large "T" be put on the letter—tracing to begin. ...

Every morning hundreds of new letters bearing the address "Central Information Bureau, 7 Begovaya Street, Moscow," are laid on the desk of the card file supervisor.

Here is the history of a "find."

In June, 1949, the bureau acted upon A. Semiullin's request and began to look for his daughter Sania. After Semiullin had gone to the front and his wife had died seven-year-old Sania had been taken from Leningrad by a distant relative. After that all traces of the girl had been lost.

The card file of evacuated persons listed a Semiullin from Leningrad, but the name was Ira rather than Sania. During the war Ira was brought up at an orphanage in Kalinin Province. But perhaps the little girl could have given her name incorrectly, and for this reason the bureau decided to look for both Ira and Sania at the same time.

Letters asking for help in locating the girls went out to Murmansk and Ivanovo, Shuya and Kuibyshev, and dozens of strangers who had never seen and probably never will see Sania joined in the search for her, answering the letters, giving advice and trying to remember. Members of the bureau found Ira in Moscow. She turned out to be Sania's younger sister. She had also been lost, but her father himself had found her and she had been living with her family for two years. But where was Sania? It turned out that the relative had not taken her to Murmansk as had been thought, but to Kuibyshev. Here the girl ended up in an orphange. Ill and weak from a winter of the blockade, the little girl was placed in a special section under supervision of doctors. She was put on a special schedule and, in short, everything possible was done to help her become healthy and happy again. Soon Alexandra Dmitriyevna Kabanova, a resident of Kuibyshev, decided to adopt a child from the orphanage, and so it was that Sania Semiullina became Sania Kabanova. Now the little girl had not only a mother, but a sister Olya, a brother Boris and a grandfather.

Sania lived eight years in her new home. Here members of the bureau found her after eight months of searching.

Sania is a dark-eyed Young Communist of medium height, and is in the eighth grade. "In all the eight years I lived without my parents," she says, "I never felt I was an orphan. The family in Kuibyshev will be my own for the rest of my life. I correspond with Mother and Grandfather, and I visit Boris, who lives in Moscow now."

The bureau has established a firm rule never to say "cannot be found" until all the threads which might lead to the goal have been unraveled. Negative answers are reduced to a minimum. Searches sometimes continue for years: scores of inquiries are sent, diverse ways are traveled—they search and nearly always find. ...

(Feuilleton)—BARRATORS. (By Vladimir Orlov, Izvestia, Jan. 26, p. 2. 1200 words. Summary:) Many Soviet citizens have numbers they are especially proud of: the Stakhanovite's three-digit number signifying overfulfillment of production plans, the scientist's two-digit number for the total of his scientific works published, or the athlete's unit and fraction for a nationwide record.

Georgy Gavrilovich Dzyuba also has a number—396—by which he designates the results of seven years of his time. Here is how G. Dzyuba himself explains this number's meaning: "From 1944 to the present I have addressed three hundred ninety-six complaints and petitions to the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Railroads and other subordinate organizations concerning my illegal dismissal from the post of assistant director of the administrative and economic section of the Railroad Transport Technicum in Rostov-on-Don."

Dzyuba has lived seven years at his son's expense, not desiring to return to work and turning down all positions offered him. He spends every morning, after a good night's sleep and good breakfast, typing out long complaints asking that he be reinstated. With the impatience of a gambler he opens hundreds of returned envelopes to read the same old rejection or refusal.

And he is refused because he was justly dismissed for proving to be a talker and idler on the job during the most trying days of the war.

But G. Dzyuba seeks to picture himself the victim of injustice and has sent 45 petitions to the Minister of Railroads alone, hastening to tell him that Comrade A. is a swindler, Comrade B. a bureaucrat, Comrade C. a thief, and Comrades T., U., V., X., Y., Z. a band of robbers. The charges are not confirmed, but Dzyuba has lots of time and cooks up more and more new ones.

The typewriters have been hammering away for seven years at the ministry, drawing up questionnaires and replies to Dzyuba's slander, and for seven years dozens and hundreds of people have been kept from their work by the idler's stubborn whim. And no one cuts the slanderer short or brings him to book!

Incidentally, G. G. Dzyuba's number bows before that of bookkeeper F. M. Samoilenko, who lives in Boyarka settlement, Kiev Province. We will not go into detail about Samoilenko's case because Nikolai Vasilyevich Gogol described a similar conflict long before our time. The essence of the case is in a petty suit over allocation of garden plots, in which the bookkeeper thought he had been offended.

Samoilenko knew the sacred custom in our country of not leaving a single complaint uninvestigated or unanswered, and he took advantage of this custom. The role of a voter asking

his elected Deputy for aid apparently struck Samoilenko as too modest. He felt like the commander of a battery of artillery and opened fire—with bundles of complaints.

He hauled a whole sack of letters to the mailbox and stuffed it full. Almost at the same time Samoilenko sent Deputies to the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, Soviet and Party officials 693 complaints.

Bang! Hundreds of people were confronted with the question of who was entitled to plant potatoes on a little strip of land: Samoilenko or his neighbors.

Bang! The Kiev Province Soviet Executive Committee was requested three times by its Deputies to discuss Samoilenko's case, and three times it concluded that the bookkeeper was in the wrong.

But the bookkeeper disagreed.

Bang! The Ukraine Republic Deputy Minister of Justice, a representative of the republic's Council of Ministers, the vice-chairman of the Kiev Province Executive Committee and other officials came to see Samoilenko in Boyarka. They looked at the garden plots and all concluded that Samoilenko was in the wrong.

But the bold artillery man stuck to his guns.

Bang! The Ukraine Republic Council of Ministers gave special attention to Samoilenko's complaint and declared it groundless.

But nothing can convince the stubborn bookkeeper. He has already sent more than 2000 complaints: 10,000 typewritten pages. Thousands of people are involved over Samoilenko's garden plot.

Three hundred ninety-six and 2000! These are the figures which G. Dzyuba and F. Samoilenko submit for public view. They are figures of slander and corruption. Yes, G. Dzyuba and F. Samoilenko are extravagant with the energy of Soviet citizens, playing on their better nature as brought out by the Soviet system.

Citizens Dzyuba and Samoilenko: is it not time to stop this game?

IN PRESIDIUM OF RUSSIAN REPUBLIC SUPREME SOVIET. (Pravda and Izvestia, Jan. 23, p. 2. 250 words. Summary:) A meeting of the Presidium of the Russian Republic Supreme Soviet held recently under the chairmanship of Comrade M. P. Tarasov discussed a report by Comrade G. P. Kovalevsky, Chairman of the Kursk Province Executive Committee, on summoning and conducting meetings of the standing committees of local Soviets. Noting shortcomings in this work, the Presidium obligated the province executive committee to call regular meetings of the province Soviet and to make sure that local Soviets convened as frequently as required by the Russian Republic Constitution. It was also proposed that the province executive committee take measures to improve the work of the standing committees and local Soviets.

Comrade V. M. Shakhanov, Chairman of the Orel Province Executive Committee, and Comrade T. Ye. Sarayev, Vice-Chairman of the Ryazan Province Executive Committee, reported on the investigation of citizens' requests and complaints. The Presidium obligated both province committees to eliminate shortcomings in this work.

The Presidium heard a report by Comrade G. G. Oputin, Chairman of the Molotov Province Executive Committee, on the award of orders and medals to mothers of many children, and also discussed and passed resolutions on a number of other questions.

Decree of Presidium of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet.—ON RENAMING OF RAILROAD STATIONS IN CRIMEA PROVINCE. (Vedomosti Verkhovnovo Soveta SSSR, Feb. 1, p. 4. Complete text:) The following railroad stations in Crimea Province are to be renamed:

Taganash Station—to be renamed Solyonoye Ozero [Salt Lake] Station; Karankut Station—Otradnaya [Joyous] Station; Kurman-Kemelchi Station—Urozhainaya [Harvest] Station; Tashlyk Dair Station—Krasno-Partizanskaya [Red Partisan] Station; Biyuk-Onlar Station—Elevatornaya [Grain Elevator] Station; Kitai Station—Prolyotnaya [Transit] Station; Sarabuz Station—Ostryakovo Station; Kara-Kiat Station—Bitumnaya [Bituminous] Station; Bulganak Station—Chistenkaya [Clean] Station; Alma Station—Pochtovaya [Postal] Station; Belbek Station—Verkhne-Sadovaya [Upper Garden] Station; Shakul Station—Samokhvalovo Station; Kolai Station—Azovskaya Station; Seitler Station—Nizhnegorskaya [Lower Hill] Station; Kilichi Station—Novo-Fyodorovka Station; Islam-Terek Station—Kirovskaya Station; Sarygol Station—Aivazovskaya Station; Ak-Manai Station—Petrovo Station; Alibai Station—Brannoye Polye [Field of Battle] Station; Oisul Station—Astanino Station; Tashliyar Station—Presnovodnaya [Fresh Water] Station; Salyn Station—Chistopolye [Clear Field] Station; Kamysh-Burun Station—Arshintsevo Station; Kara-Tobe Station—Pribrezhnaya [Shore] Station; Knyazhevich Station—Yarkaya [Bright] Station; Syuren Station—Siren [Lilac] Station; Chirik Station—Pakharevka Station; Grammatikovo Station—Krasnoflotskaya [Red Fleet] Station; Kambary Siding—Eleven-Kilometer Siding. [The changes are from Tatar to Russian names—Trans.]

—N. SHVERNIK, Chairman of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet.
—A. GORKIN, Secretary of the Presidium.
The Kremlin, Moscow, Jan. 14, 1952.

Trade Unions

(Editorial)—THE COLLECTIVE CONTRACT FOR 1952. (Trud, Jan 16, p. 1. 1200 words. Summary:) Collective [labor-management] contracts for 1952 are now being concluded in enterprises. This campaign is of great economic and political importance.

The contracts provide in particular for fulfillment and overfulfillment of the state economic plan for 1952. The 1952 contracts differ from last year's in paying particular attention to qualitative production indices—improvement of products, lowering of unit costs, careful use of materials, fuel and electric power and perfection of production technique. The contracts take account of the rise in the technical level of industry and emphasize the further development of socialist competition and the dissemination of advanced experience.

To be successful the campaign must be conducted on a mass scale: all standing commissions of factory committees, as well as the broad mass of the aktiv, should take part in working out the draft contracts and in collecting suggestions for them. Special care should be taken in organizing meetings for discussion of the checkup on fulfillment of last year's collective contracts and the drafting of new ones. All employees must be attracted into these meetings, regardless of what shift they work on, and must be acquainted beforehand with the draft contract up for discussion.

These elementary demands are being ignored in certain quarters. The Central Committee of the Trade Union of Electrical Industry Workers, for instance, did not deem it necessary even to send its representative to Leningrad, the largest center of the electrical industry, but empowered the chairman of a factory committee to register the contracts.

The prompt and successful conclusion of collective contracts for 1952 depends to a great extent on punctual dispatch of directives, sample contracts and other materials for the guidance of workers. Some ministries and trade union central committees are obviously behindhand with this. The railroads, in particular, have received no such material.

The U.S.S.R. Ministries of Agriculture and Cotton Growing and the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Machine and Tractor Station Workers and Employees, as well as various agricultural agencies, are lagging unpardonably in this work.

It is the important task of the ministries and trade union central committees promptly to register the collective contracts concluded, to check them carefully and to return them on time to the enterprises. After registering the contract the ministry and trade union central committee assume responsibility for its content and for fulfillment of the pledges it contains.

It is essential to make full and exhaustive use of the organizational and mobilizing force of the collective contracts in order to ensure the effectiveness of the pledges assumed and to strive for new successes in building communism.

(Editorial)— PERSISTENTLY IMPROVE SUPERVISION OF SOCIALIST COMPETITION. (Trud, Jan. 25, p. 1. 1400 words. Summary:) Nationwide socialist competition is enriched literally every day by new manifestations of the creative initiative of the masses. The demands made on trade union organizations in guiding socialist competition constantly increase under such conditions. The work of the trade unions in guiding competition improved after the sixth plenary session of the Central Council of Trade Unions, and this leadership became more concrete and less formalistic.

But the Party teaches us not to be satisfied with what has been achieved, boldly to develop Bolshevist criticism and self-criticism, to reveal and eliminate shortcomings and to strengthen and expand every success. It must be admitted that in many enterprises shortcomings in the supervision of socialist competition have not yet been eliminated, and that the resolutions of the sixth plenary session of the Central Council of Trade Unions are being put into effect slowly. Our correspondent reports from Taganrog that a meeting to discuss new pledges in the pipe shop of the Red Boilermaker Factory was held hurriedly during the lunch hour. Because of lack of time the pledges were taken without discussion and the obligations assumed were not specific. Unfortunately, this is not an isolated case.

Mass checkups on fulfillment of last year's collective contracts are now being carried out in enterprises, and new collective contracts are being concluded. It is the duty of trade union organizations to strive persistently for unconditional fulfillment of these collective contracts. They must check up systematically and train and instruct the aktiv. Therefore it is vitally important to carry out the resolutions of the seventh plenary session of the Central Council of Trade Unions on work with the trade union aktiv in enterprises. Active committees for mass work in production must be set up everywhere to attract a new aktiv into their work, and the best experience of these committees must be generalized.

National Economy

Letter to the Editor: CONCERNING LOCAL BUILDING MATERIALS FOR SOUTHERN UKRAINE CANAL. (By P. Obraztsov, Chairman of the Zaporozhye Province Planning Commission. Pravda, Jan. 28, p. 2. 700 words. Summary:) 1951 was a year of exploration, planning and preparation for the Ukraine Water Resources Development Authority, charged with building the Southern Ukraine and Northern Crimea Canals. 1952 will see the extensive construction of irrigation systems and the excavating of earth on the main trunk canal. More than 20,000,000 cubic meters of earth will be removed and 16,000 cubic meters of concrete poured.

Even now there is a great demand for building materials for the construction project. The project will require about 60,000,000 bricks, about 250,000 cubic meters of sand, 60,000 cubic meters of crushed rock and about 10,000 tons of lime and plaster of Paris in 1952 alone, and these demands will increase in subsequent years.

The local building materials industry in Zaporozhye Province is not coping with these tasks even now. Last year the Ukraine Water Resources Development Authority was compelled to haul building materials from a distance and had to overexpend about 5,000,000 rubles for brick alone because of this. These funds would have been enough to build a brick works producing 5,000,000 bricks annually near the canal, but unfortunately the directors of the authority are not taking steps to provide their own base for the industrial production of building materials.

Is it that Zaporozhye Province lacks the minerals needed for organizing the production of building materials? No, the area near the canal has rich deposits of various nonmetallics. The Zaporozhye Province Soviet Executive Committee and Province Party Committee are taking steps to expand the production base of the local building materials industry. This year local enterprises will produce 24,000,000 bricks more than in 1951. However, this will by no means meet the demands of the Ukraine Water Resources Development Authority and other construction organizations.

The U.S.S.R. and Ukraine Republic Ministries of the Building Materials Industry have much to accomplish in connection with the development of local building materials production in the Zaporozhye area. However, the directors of these ministries take a very passive attitude toward this important matter. The ministries were supposed to build two large brick plants in Zaporozhye but have not even begun construction of them as yet.

The Ukraine Water Resources Development Authority, the Ministries of the Building Materials Industry and local agencies must solve the problem of supplying the construction projects with local building materials. And this problem must be solved without delay. Extensive use of local building materials will make it possible to reduce the cost of building the canals and to carry on the work at higher speeds.

(Editorial)—GREAT STALINIST CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS OF COMMUNISM. (Pravda, Jan. 25, p. 1. 1400 words. Summary:) The time is not far off when the first of the great new projects of the Stalinist epoch, the Volga-Don waterway, will be put into use. Construction workers are bending every effort to complete work on every hydrotechnical installation exactly on schedule. The Tsimlyanskaya Sea is already being filled with water, and soon one of the most important installations on the waterway, the Karpovskaya Pumping Station, will begin operations.

The volume of work on the Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Station will more than double in 1952 in comparison with 1951. Pouring of concrete on both the right and left bank of the Volga will begin this year, and construction of the irrigation system in the middle Volga area will be continued.

Volume of work on the Stalingrad Hydroelectric Station will be increased to two and one-half times the level of 1951. Construction of housing and auxiliary enterprises will be continued and erection of the main hydrotechnical installations will be begun. Workers at the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Station will begin excavating the foundation ditches and pouring concrete for the power station, the locks and the dam. Their plan for the first quarter of 1952 calls for ten times as much work as the plan for the first quarter of 1951. Work on the Southern Ukraine and Northern Crimea Canals will be stepped up to three and one-half times the level of last year. On the Main Turkmenian Canal, where work will also be increased immeasurably, building of the canal itself and of the Takhia-Tash Hydroelectric Station will be started.

[Pravda and Izvestia Jan. 29 both carry editorials on the report of the Central Statistical Administration under the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers on fulfillment of the 1951 national economic plan. This report was carried in Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 3, pp. 15-18, 25.]

Industry

On Economic Themes: MORE INITIATIVE IN DEVELOPMENT OF DISTRICT INDUSTRY. (By N. Ryabova, Chief of Chkalov Province Planning Commission's Industrial Section. Izvestia, Jan. 26, p. 2. 1900 words. Summary:) The skillful utilization of the potentialities of local industry and producers' cooperatives and the use of local raw materials would contribute greatly to the further increase in production of consumers' goods. Chkalov Province is rich in all kinds of raw materials, but local industry and the producers' cooperatives make poor use of the possibilities of increasing their output of building materials and consumers' goods. The construction of new buildings for communal animal husbandry is being held up particularly from lack of brick. Brick could be produced in literally every district of the province, but it is not done in 16 districts. It is not accidental that construction progresses so slowly.

The level of development of the local food industry is also low in the province. The food combines could organize the processing of agricultural raw materials, potatoes and vege-

tables. In 1950 the consumers' cooperatives of the remote districts of Ivanovka, Alexandrovka and Ponomarevka exported outside of the province a large quantity of surplus potatoes while the province confectionery industry was short of starch and starch sirup. The province food industry and the district executive committees of the above-mentioned districts made a mistake in not organizing the processing of potatoes, and this mistake should be rectified in the future. In the areas around Orsk, Chkalov and Buzuluk few vegetables are canned in order to supply them to the workers in the cities during the winter.

There are 25 food combines in the districts of the province, not one of which has its own raw material base. Such important branches of the economy as fruit growing and apiculture are not developed at all. The Orsk combine has 22 hectares of orchards and berry patches. Eight other combines have one to one and a half hectares of orchards. Eleven combines have no fruit trees at all. The trouble is that neither the directors of the province food industry administration nor many district executive committee officials display any initiative in this matter. The district food industry produces 60% of its products from local and 36% from imported raw materials. These figures reveal the unsatisfactory utilization of local varieties of agricultural raw materials to increase the assortment and quantity of products. The present quality of goods does not satisfy the consumer. Stores are often forced to return products because they are of such poor quality.

It is also the duty of the local industry to set up repair shops, particularly in rural areas. They are mainly located in cities and district centers and it is often impossible to get things repaired even in large villages.

Many vital questions come up in connection with local industries, one of which is the mechanization of labor processes. The production of building materials is one of the most labor-consuming processes, but manual labor is still predominant at the brickyards of Chkalov Province. Several branches of the food, clothing and footwear industry are very little mechanized. To put mechanization into effect requires the reorganization of small enterprises which produce only 12,000 to 13,000 rubles' worth of products annually, and one-fifth of the local enterprises in our province fall into this category.

The city and district Soviet executive committee do not look into the question of what equipment individual enterprises acquire. Different departments sometimes install the same equipment in their enterprises in the same city without knowing it, because they do not keep in touch with one another.

Many additional measures should be taken to improve the quality of production of combines and enterprises. The Russian Republic Ministries of Local Industry and of the Food Industry, the Russian Republic Industry Council and the Russian Republic Lumber Industry Council should work out a uniform production technology for their local enterprises. Interdistrict laboratories should be set up to determine the quality of building materials and food products. The present situation in the local food industry is that once a month its enterprises send their products to the city laboratories, but the results of this analysis are known only after the products have been distributed, so that the analysis is merely an empty formality and does not help to improve the quality of production.

The organization and payment of work in local enterprises should be regulated. It often happens that the work of some enterprise is evaluated on the basis of total output independently of fulfillment of the plan for variety of goods. Some enterprises do not produce goods needed by the population. It would be good to change the system of payment of labor of the administrative apparatus of the combines and enterprises so that it would depend on fulfillment of the plan for variety and on the utilization of local varieties of raw materials. There are cases when the administrative staff is inflated and exceeds the number of production workers. Many administrative jobs could and should be combined.

The existing statistical reports and the economic analyses based on them do not correspond to present tasks. Thus, for instance, the statistical reports on fulfillment of the production plan by district and city combines do not show what was made from local and what from imported raw materials. These reports should be improved.

Local industry is called upon to play an important part in the socialist economy, to satisfy the growing demands of the population. The ministries and local Soviets must penetrate deeply into the work of these enterprises, remedy all that delays their development and introduce advanced experience more boldly.

FAULTY PRACTICE. (By Staff Correspondent N. Titarenko. Pravda, Jan. 24, p. 2. 1000 words. Summary:) Dnepropetrovsk —In the beginning of October, 1951, the shipment of raw materials to the Dneprodzerzhinsk Cement Factory increased unexpectedly. Without taking into account the needs of the enterprise or its previous orders, the suppliers sent large quantities of raw materials to Dneprodzerzhinsk. All the storehouses were filled to overflowing and there was no place to put all these supplies. The cars could not be unloaded and 50,000 rubles had to be paid in demurrage.

This situation could have been avoided, but the Chief Western Cement Administration and the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Building Materials Industry paid no attention to the factory directors' repeated and insistent demands to stop the shipment of raw materials in excess of quota.

These facts show that the ministry does not plan production satisfactorily. The actual needs of enterprises for raw materials, machinery and spare parts are not taken into account in drawing up plans. For two years the Dneprodzerzhinsk factory received no railroad ties and so it could not maintain the tracks on the factory gounds during this time. But now the factory has such a quantity of ties that it has no place to store them. And this is the case with many other kinds of equipment and raw materials.

Whereas the Dneprodzerzhinsk cement workers protest against the shipment of such unnecessary quantities of raw materials and equipment, many other enterprises in Dnepropetrovsk Province tolerate this. At the Pravda Railroad Car Factory, the cost of various raw materials received last year above the regular quota exceeded 16,000,000 rubles. The factory's supply department works without any definite plan and takes no interest in the need for any given material. The department officials do not take the needs of production into account and get all the supplies they can. This bad practice led to the fact that for a whole year the ten-year supply of foundry coke and brick and the four-year supply of graphite and graphite electrodes has remained undiminished. More than 500,000 rubles worth of materials which cannot be used in production have accumulated in the shops and storerooms. Storehouses are badly looked after at the factory; much valuable equipment is deteriorating out in the open air.

The struggle to reduce the above-norm supplies of raw materials and equipment is growing feeble in many other enterprises of Dnepropetrovsk Province. This is harmful to production and to the state.

RESTORED ENERGY. (By Staff Correspondent P. Filimonov. Izvestia, Jan. 23, p. 1. 550 words. Summary:) Kiev—After reaching a certain temperature, water which cools the blocks of diesel motors or condensers of turbines in a power plant goes into a cooler or simply into rivers or ponds. Steam, once it has accomplished its work in pumps, machines or steam hammers, is considered used and often is let off into the air. Hot gases from steam boilers, industrial furnaces and internal combustion engines suffer the same fate. Thus billions of calories of heat are wasted at thousands of industrial enterprises and hydroelectric stations. This state of affairs is tolerated although the further utilization of waste heat would considerably increase the coefficient of efficiency of power plants.

A few years ago the Communal Power Trust of the Ukraine Republic Ministry of Communal Economy worked on the utilization of waste heat from communal power stations for small-scale central heating. A special boiler was installed at the Konotop City Power Plant in which the hot water from the cooling systems of diesel motors was heated by the waste gases from the same diesels to a temperature of 90 to 95 degrees

[centigrade] and then used for central heating. The use of waste heat permits the elimination of conventional boilers. This recovery installation is not expensive and was put up by the power plant personnel in one month. Now the plant saves more than 300 tons of peat and firewood every year.

Buildings at the Proskurov Power Plant are heated by the waste steam from the turbines, In the future nearby living quarters will also be heated by waste heat.

Waste hot water, steam and gases can be used not only for heating residential and administrative buildings, but also for public baths, showers and laundries. With the help of waste heat, vegetables could be grown in hothouses, grain and fruit could be dried, ice could be made and summer ice-skating rinks could be set up. In Kiev snow melters have been built which operate on the waste heat of public baths and power plants. The local Soviets should cooperate in introducing small-scale central heating. But many district, city and province Soviets do not take note of the great possibilities of this method.

(Feuilleton)—INTRACTABLE NURSEMAIDS. (By N. Doroshevich. Trud, Jan. 23, p. 2. 1200 words. Summary:) Two people—a grownup and a little tyke—were walking down the street. At the curb was an automobile.

"Look, son, what a machine!" said the grownup. "A real toy—"

Here he broke off. The habit of comparison proved out of place. Both spent a good half day looking in the stores for a good mechanical toy. Finally they were offered a tractor in a first-class department store.

"Let's see it!" said the father happily.

"That's not a Stalinets!" said the boy right off. "And it's not a Chelyabinets, either. They have tracks, but this one has skinny wheels and a stack like the one on Grandma's samovar—"

"Who invented this monstrosity?" the father asked indignantly.

"It's a Fordson tractor, made by the All-Soviet Union of Invalids' Cooperatives," answered the salesman gloomily, taking the toy from the counter and trying not to look his customers in the face.

A number of organizations are involved in toy manufacture. The Ministries of Education in all the republics have Toy Style and Technical Councils which approve models. Teachers and scientists, designers and artists interested in toys are brought together in sections under these councils.

The toymakers even have their own museum and a Toy Research Institute in Zagorsk which makes the best models, the "standards."

Toys are manufactured by local industry and the producers' cooperatives. The enterprises of both systems could increase their output in a planned manner and in keeping with the ever-increasing demand. They could struggle for quality as enterprises in other fields do.

Why, then, are there so few toys in the stores? Why are they so expensive and of such poor quality?

The producers' cooperatives in Kirov Province have stopped making painted clay Vyatka toys, even though they have the raw material for them right at hand and have the long years of folk art experience to rely upon. The Latvian Ministry of Local Industry allocated only 0.14% of its plan to toy manufacture, and almost all toys in Riga shops are brought in from outside the republic. In Kurgan Province—and in many others too, incidentally—toys are not manufactured and no effort is made to obtain any. One hundred children at the Iskorka kindergarten in Shadrinsk have a total of four dolls. The children play with matchboxes, fir cones and toy figures made by their teachers.

Good toys are snatched up by customers and stores are left with only poor, clumsily made toys to offer. It also happens, however, that a factory shows initiative and that a good and well-designed toy meets with thousands of obstacles placed in its path by bureaucratic red tape and confusion.

Let us take a simple and specific instance: Comrade Loginov, a craftsman from the New Path artel in Novosibirsk, made a toy called "Horses in Harness." It cannot be said that the toy was very original because folk craftsmen have made them for hundreds of years in Russia. But this toy had the advantage that the harness could be put on and taken off. Children like this sort of thing. The artel decided to put the toy on the market and asked for a consultation in Zagorsk, the acknowledged center of the toy industry.

"If you please!" they said at the Toy Institute. "Instead of retooling why couldn't your artel use a model we already have?"

"Have you the molds for such a model?" a representative of the artel asked cautiously.

"We'll take your order." The March 8 artel ordered a model and molds from us for a sleeping doll. We filled the order within a year."

"Too long! We have a plan to meet!"

"It can't be done any faster. This isn't a factory, it's a research institution."

The man from Novosibirsk sighed, put the horses away and went to seek help in the Ministry of Education's Toy Style and Technical Council. He was told right off:

"You have an agricultural subject, but the proportions of the horse aren't quite right. The neck shouldn't be bent like that, and the color isn't right. The model should be improved."

"Look here! You tell me just what has to be done and how!" shouted the man from Novosibirsk, now in despair. "I've spent a long time looking for help. You have artists and designers as well as consultants in all fields, but no one works at all with the people who make the toys. That's why there aren't enough toys to go around. That's why the price list of the Passazh store in Leningrad listed 5000 toys before the war but has barely 500 now. The store offers Fordson tractors and its 'Heroic Charger' bleats like a miserable goat. In Bryansk Province you can buy toy soldiers that have bayonets made out of nails—a fine way to put a child's eye out.—"

"Well, what can we do about it?" The members of the council shrugged their shoulders. "We aren't morally responsible for toys made from old models. We have enough troubles of our own. Here a prize was awarded in a contest recently to Alexander Lukich Kotikov, a talented young craftsman from the town of Semenov, home of the famous Volga toymakers, and now they tell us that the Russian Republic Industrial Council is shifting the artels there to manufacturing stools!"

The man from Novosibirsk went home, but one thought persisted in his head:

"Our toy industry won't get straightened out until everyone involved in it reaches an agreement! As it is the toys have too many nursemaids and they're all intractable."

GOODS FOR THE POPULATION. (Pravda, Jan 24, p. 1. 175 words. Condensed text:) Kiev—Ukraine light industry enterprises are increasing their output of consumers' goods 11% in 1952. Production of cotton, wool and silk fabrics and knitwear will be considerably increased. Great attention is being paid to further widening the range of goods. ...

Several new enterprises for primary processing of flax, kenaf and hemp, and also the Khust Hat Factory in Transcarpathia, the Lvov Glass Combine No. 2 and others will be completed. ...

Agriculture

SOCIALIZED SECTOR IS MAIN STRENGTH OF COLLECTIVE FARM. (By P. Prozorov, Hero of Socialist Labor and Chairman of Red October Collective Farm. Pravda, Jan. 25, p. 2. 1900 words. Condensed text:) Vozhgaly District, Kirov Province—Twenty-seven years ago the Red October Collective Farm, joining together former poor peasants and farm hands, was formed on the initiative of rural Communists and Young Communists. ...

In 1932 we introduced grass crop rotation on our fields. This required detailed soil research and the composition of soil maps of the main land mass in order to solve correctly the problem of the location of crops on the fields and to determine the means of working and fertilizing each field. Unfortunately, such measures are not being taken on many collective farms. It is not accidental that in many districts of Kirov Province the collective farms obtain a harvest yield

considerably lower than ours with a great expenditure of labor and funds.

Several agronomists and Machine and Tractor Station and collective farm directors do not take into consideration the difference between soils even on small land areas and introduce the same agrotechnical methods on all the fields. Moreover, in Vozhgaly District the "theory" exists to this very day that strict adherence to crop rotation is not obligatory. It is not accidental that there is not a single collective farm in the district besides ours with correct grass crop rotation. ...

From year to year we have increased the depth of the plowed layer. On our fields it is mostly 15 to 18 centimeters deep. By using a great quantity of peat and organic fertilizer on the fields and gradually deepening the plowing, our collective farm increased the fertile layer to 24 or 25 centimeters. ...

Vegetable cultivation has been greatly developed on our collective farm. Vegetables are cultivated outdoors and also in hotbeds and greenhouses. This branch alone has brought the annual income of the collective farm up to 500,000 rubles. ...

On the basis of the growth and increase of crops in the main branches of communal economy the collective farm has achieved a high output of commodity production. It gets 12, 13 and more centners of grain per hectare of sown grain crops, thereby assuring the creation of the necessary seed and fodder reserves and high payment for the collective farmers' workday. The collective farm sends to the delivery centers every year about 200,000 liters of milk and distributes up to 180,000 liters in payment for workdays. ...

All the branches of the economy together bring the collective farm in more than 1,500,000 rubles of income a year. How is this income distributed? In accordance with the directives of the Party and the government and the terms of the Collective Farm Statutes we invest most of our funds first of all in the development of the communal economy—the construction of livestock and production buildings, the acquisition of machines, the breeding of livestock, etc. The collective farmers take great interest in the undivided reserves. Regardless of circumstances, we set aside from 15% to 20% of our income for the undivided reserves and often, in accordance with the plan for the development of the economy, we deduct considerably more.

The communal economy is the main force of the collective farm. The more that goes in the communal reserves, the stronger is the collective farm and the better, the more richly the collective farmers live.

The growth of the undivided reserves has made it possible for the collective farm to mechanize and electrify many production processes in farming and animal husbandry and to develop auxiliary enterprises. The collective farm has its well-equipped and mechanized workshop and blacksmith shop, which ensure the timely and high-quality repair of machines and equipment. Most of the labor-consuming work on our farm has been electrified. Threshing, grain sorting and several other processes are carried out entirely by electric power.

The processing, firing and grinding of limestone for construction purposes and for fertilizing fields have been organized on the collective farm. Stone for construction, roads and highways is being extracted in large quantities. Our collective has a mechanized brick factory, a carpenter's shop, two saw frames, facilities for producing starch sirup, a factory for extracting oil from flax seeds, etc.

By developing and strengthening all branches of the communal economy, our collective farm has achieved a high economic level. Suffice it to say that the value of the basic capital in the communal economy exceeds 8,000,000 rubles. Each collective farm family has an average share of more than 53,000 rubles in the basic capital. ...

In recent years a water system, two livestock barns and two dams have been erected; 100 hectares of pasture land has been cleared and a house of culture has been built. The cost of all this comes to more than 1,000,000 rubles. ...

There are people of 18 new professions and specialties previously unknown to the collective farm countryside working on the collective farm. We have our own agronomists, zootechnicians, veterinarians, electricians, mechanics, drivers, machinists, turners, radio operators, film projector operators and highly qualified builders. ...

The collective farm board and our primary Party organization take a constant interest in the political and practical growth of every collective farm man and woman. All the brigade leaders and other leading workers, as well as the leaders of collective farm production, study in various study circles, constantly master Marxist-Leninist theory and the bases of Michurinist agrobiology and study the advanced experience of the masters of agriculture and animal husbandry. The board sends brigade leaders and advanced workers on special missions to the best farms in the country, to scientific research institutes and higher educational institutions.

Besides the increased mechanization of production and the progress in farming, the labor productivity of the collective farmers is constantly increasing and labor discipline is becoming stronger. The great majority of our collective farmers earn an average of 500 workdays a year.

The successful progress of the communal economy has created all the necessary conditions for a cultured and rich life. Our collective farmers receive high payment for workdays.

Look at collective farmer K. G. Laletin's family, four members of which work in collective farm production. They earn an average of from 1800 to 2000 workdays a year. The family receives up to 250 poods of bread, up to 120 poods of potatoes and vegetables, more than 1300 liters of milk, more than 120 kilograms of meat and about 5000 rubles in cash.

Such is the strength of highly developed communal production. It completely satisfies the collective farmers' need for bread, potatoes, vegetables, milk, meat and other food products.

The collective farm has well-equipped and well-built kindergartens and nurseries, tailor and shoemaker's shops, a bath and a laundry.

In the house of culture new films are shown three times a week, lectures and reports are given, collective amateur art groups organize shows and various study circles work. The collective farm has its own library, radio broadcasting and receiving unit, telephone exchange and agronomical laboratory.

We have built our own sanatorium, in which the collective farmers take two-week cures and vacations. And those who need longer cures stay in the sanatorium until they are fully recovered. It has facilities for hydropathic cures and electrotherapy, a dentist's office and rooms for cultural amusement.

The communal economy has huge unutilized potentialities for further development. In future years we are thinking of achieving new successes: of increasing the harvest yield of grain crops to 30 centners per hectare, potatoes to 350 centners and sown grasses to 40 centners, and of raising the milk yield of forage cows to 3000 liters and the wool clip per sheep to 3.8 kilograms. Our annual income should reach 2,000,000 rubles.

The putting into practice of Stalin's policy of collective farm development, the constant enlargement of the material-technical base of agriculture, the increased skill of the workers of the collective farm countryside, have created all the necessary conditions for further great progress and strengthening of the communal economy of all collective farms.

WHERE CAN BRIGADE LEADERS STUDY? (By Staff Correspondent I. Morozov. Izvestia, Jan. 26, p. 2. 1000 words. Summary:) Stavropol—Great changes have taken place in the life of the Stavropol collective farms since the amalgamation of small collective farms. Cross sowing of grain crops and plowing to fallow 25 to 27 centimeters deep have been introduced on the farms. Granulated fertilizer is being produced locally. Almost all the amalgamated collective farms have an annual income of more than 1,000,000 rubles—one even had an income of 5,000,000 rubles last year. On one farm the income doubled in one year and the collective farmers received five rubles and four kilograms of bread per workday in 1951.

At the same time there are still many unused potentialities for increasing the harvest yield and the productivity of animal husbandry and of machinery. This is mainly because the local Soviet and agricultural agencies devote very little attention to production and field brigades. After the amalgamation, more than 300 specialists with a secondary or higher educa-

tion were sent to the collective farms; about 130 of them were elected farm chairmen. The directors of collective farms study in special schools and exchange their experience. But they very rarely remember or help the brigade leaders.

A year and a half ago there were 1132 collective farms in Stavropol Territory. Now on 487 amalgamated farms 1869 field brigades have been organized. Many of these brigades have two or three thousand hectares of land, and in order to direct work on such a large area of land the brigade leaders must have experience, a capacity for organization and production training. Experience shows that when a farm chooses brigade leaders poorly it lags behind and does not cope with its agricultural work even if it is run by a good specialist chairman. In Soldato-Alexandrovskoye and Budennovsk Districts there are 153 brigade leaders, all of whom have an elementary education. Many of them have run brigades for a long time, but they have not taken short courses.

Neither the collective farm organizational department of the territory agricultural administration, nor the mass cadre training department, nor the agricultural propaganda administration does anything about training brigade leaders; each assumes that the other takes care of this matter. Meanwhile the leaders of the 1869 brigades are like stepsons; they have nowhere to study or to improve their qualifications. Only 83 brigade leaders study in the territory agricultural school. The agricultural propaganda department of the territory agricultural administration should make the experience of masters of agriculture accessible to all brigade leaders, but this is not done. It is true that recently the administration, together with the territory branch of the Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge decided to organize two reports by collective farm brigade leaders at a lecturers' seminar, so the lecture bureau of the society could propagandize the experience of leading brigade leaders. However, the matter was approached formally and bureaucratically.

The role of the production brigade and its leader has become more important on the major collective farms. In order to strengthen the brigades, the brigade leaders must be correctly selected, carefully trained and constantly given the opportunity to improve their knowledge.

WINTER WORK IN BELORUSSIAN FIELDS. (By S. Kostyuk, Belorussian Republic Minister of Agriculture. Izvestia, Jan. 25, p. 2. 1700 words. Summary:) Soviet Belorussia's agriculture is developing and becoming stronger. All Machine and Tractor Stations have been restored since the war, and in addition 66 new M.T.S. and specialized equipment stations have been organized. These stations now have 50% more tractors, cultivating equipment and planting machinery than before the war.

Work to clear the land of brush and stones, to improve meadows and pastures, drain swamps and plow up thickets is going on. In order to make the most economic use of every hectare of land the collective farmers are striving to form large plots of land which can be worked by various kinds of equipment. Ninety-seven thousand hectares of fields and pasture land were cleared of brush and 55,000 hectares were cleared of stones in only ten months of 1951. Much was accomplished in the republic during a special one-month period from Nov. 15 to Dec. 15, when the collective farms cleared stones and brush from more than 80,000 hectares.

A considerable amount has been done to drain swamps and peat bogs and to improve meadows and pastures. Members of Belorussian Republic Academy of Sciences' Mechanization Institute have designed high-output ditchdiggers for building drainage canals, catch basins and major canals, as well as brush cutters, and other equipment.

The broad scope of reclamation work necessitates faster planning and research work. However, the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture's Chief Water Resources Administration is not giving due help to Belorussian agricultural agencies in the development of planning and exploratory work or in supplying special excavation equipment to the M.T.S. for straightening out and deepening river channels and other bodies of water.

Much equipment is needed to make drained and cleared land productive, but unfortunately the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture's Chief M.T.S. Administration does not take our requirements into account and every year cuts down on the plan for supplying this equipment to the republic's M.T.S. The officials of this administration likewise fail to realize that depreciation on equipment is heavy because of the large numbers of rocks and boulders. Graduated norms based on local conditions should be established for supplying M.T.S. with spare parts.

The Belorussian Republic Academy of Sciences' Institute of Reclamation, Water Resources and Swamp Exploitation pays insufficient attention to research on problems relating to the exploitation of drained peat bogs and swamps. No instructions have yet been provided for raising crops on newly reclaimed land.

The experience of leading collective farms shows that increased yields under Belorussian conditions depend on the quality of fertilizers used. Peat is one of the most valuable of these and the republic has inexhaustible supplies of it. We have a considerable number of collective farms which are overfulfilling their quotas for accumulating local organic fertilizers and hauling them to the fields. The M.T.S. are actively helping the collective farms to obtain peat for fertilizer. We have set the goal of hauling at least 24,000,000 tons of fertilizer to the collective farm fields in 1952, i.e., to overfulfill the plan almost 100%. More extensive use of machinery is necessary if this plan is to be carried out. The U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture must speed the supply of special equipment for the new M.T.S. It is essential that more machinery be provided for handling crumbled peat, that the production of tractor-drawn scrapers be organized and that better use be made of tractors now on hand in obtaining peat.

The application of lime to acid podsol soils is of vital importance under Belorussian conditions. Following the advice of Academician T. D. Lysenko the collective farmers have developed extensive preparation of calcareous tufa, marl, chalk and other fertilizers required in applying lime to the soil. Granulated fertilizers will also be used on a broad scale.

To date a number of areas have failed to appreciate the importance of snow retention as an effective agrotechnical measure for increasing harvest yields. This winter the directors of the republic's agricultural agencies, M.T.S. and collective farms are confronted with the task of ensuring snow retention work wherever winter crops and perennial grasses are planted.

During the winter we must do much work to propagandize the achievements of Soviet agronomy and advanced experience. Approximately 120,000 persons are now enrolled in agrozootechnical courses and circles. Agronomists and zootechnicians are striving to relate the studies of collective farmers as closely as possible to the performance of practical assignments. Special attention is being given to work to improve soil fertility, to winter livestock on the farm sections and to make successful preparations for spring sowing.

Domestic Trade

From Readers' Letters: TO SERVE IS TO SHOW SOLICITUDE! (Literaturnaya gazeta, Jan. 26, p. 2. 1500 words. Condensed text:) The stores, caterers, laundries, repair and mending shops and the many other institutions which serve millions of working people are called on to satisfy the demands of Soviet man quickly and well. ...

However, do workers in the service trades everywhere understand their obligation of continuous solicitude for the public? Letters coming to the editors show that, unfortunately, this is far from being true everywhere.

Stern reproaches are evoked by the service given to the working people by several public caterers. The lunchrooms at certain factories, for instance, are poorly run. "We work by a time schedule, counting the seconds on each operation," writes Ye. Kovalev, worker at a certain Moscow factory, "and we lose hours in line at the refreshment bar." And that serves only rolls and tea. Our complaints to the dining room trust were answered thus: 'First, the dining room and its subsidiaries—the refreshment bars—are considered to be paying their way—they are exceeding their plans; and second,

if the refreshment bar is enlarged to serve hot meals for the factory, then it will be necessary to close down the dining room near the factory.' It appears that commercial interests are hampering normal service to the workers. That is why only a tenth of the workers are so far using the factory refreshment bar. But why shouldn't enough sandwiches be prepared earlier, before the dinner break? Why doesn't the Mikoyan Meat Combine, which is mechanically able to produce 100- and 200-gram packages of sausage, do so? These are the economics of those numerous minutes being lost by working people standing in line."

As we see, in this instance the management of the trust "relies" on quantitative indices, not considering the quality of the work of dining rooms and lunchrooms, not striving for initiative and solicitude by the workers in these undertakings. Such an approach to the matter is profoundly erroneous. V. Muratov of Leningrad rightly demands that every mill, factory and institution consider the dining rooms its catering workshop and that public catering workers be worthy of such a trust.

Another Leningrad reader, teacher A. Olshevsky, who last year took an interesting trip along the Volga, tells in detail of serious defects in serving passengers on the steamer. Appealing to the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Inland Shipping, he requests that these remarks be considered in preparing for navigation this year, the more so as with the opening of the Volga-Don Canal a fresh stream of people will want to vacation on the main waterways.

"There is much of interest and many things worth seeing on the Volga," the letter says. "However, it was impossible to find any kind of up-to-date guide to these places. We used reference books which were issued—one before the war, and the other even before the revolution.

"The question of catering en route is of no small importance. There is a refreshment bar and restaurant for the convenience of the passengers, but on the steamer "Karl Marx" they were badly run: the food was extremely poor and monotonous, but the chief fault was the endless waiting. In one instance a group of passengers was forced to sit at lunch from 1 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. In some restaurants at the docks service is only a little better.

"Is it so difficult to eliminate all these petty irritations which result from inattention to serving the Soviet people? Let people pass fine vacations on the Volga without superfluous and unnecessary annoyances," Comrade Olshevsky concludes his letter.

And how many serious and basic complaints readers are making about public utility workers! In the houses now being completed in Kozhukhovo, reader A. Lozovsky reports, Leningrad water heaters with burners unsuitable for use in Moscow were installed in some apartments. Because of this, tenants were deprived of the use of gas. What is this if not disregard by the workers of the Moscow Coal Workers' Housing Trust of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Coal Industry of their obligations to the tenants?

In Kiev, in an apartment house where printing and editorial workers of the republic newspapers are living, the elevator has not been repaired for many a long year. How much energy does the postman expend to deliver the daily mail to all the floors above the building's nine entrances? "I think that the whole story of the elevator sounds in our day, like a feuilleton," writes compositor N. Azarkh, and it is difficult not to agree with him.

The work of various tailor and repair shops also gives rise at times to serious criticism. We have statements that orders are not filled on schedule and complaints about the quality of workmanship. Readers raise this question in particular: why is it so difficult to get custom-made clothes and why are the tailor shops so reluctant to take orders for them? After all, if such are the needs and demands of our consumers such orders must become the rule and not the exception. However, the Ministry of Light Industry and the Ministry of Trade have not drawn the necessary conclusions from this just demand of the consumer.

There can be no doubt that the above specific shortcomings in serving Soviet citizens will be remedied. But the authors of these letters pose the question more broadly, and even the workers in the service enterprises support such a framing of the question. Store manager A. Pikinsky of Gus-Khrustalny writes that the time has come to draw general conclusions from such warnings and work to correct shortcomings in educational work with those called upon to serve Soviet citizens conscientiously. ...

Again and again in describing the work of this or that field of the service enterprises and in noting the achievements and shortcomings in this field, readers arrive at the unanimous conclusion that the main task at the present time is to strive for improved quality of service. ...

The Soviet people are confident that the slogans of the great party of the Communists will be carried out: just as a Stakhanovite who overfulfills his norm in terms of quantity alone is impossible among us, so also a salesman, ticket clerk, apartment house superintendent, conductor, tailor or other service trade worker who does not manifest active concern for people in his day-to-day work should not be possible.

Cities

NEW CONSTRUCTION IN PETROPAVLOVSK-KAMCHATSKY. (Pravda, Jan. 27, p. 2. Complete text:) Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky—The oldest Russian city on the Pacific, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky, situated on the shores of Avachinsk Bay, is being embellished with new houses and squares. In the past year construction workers have finished and put into service dozens of apartment houses and a number of cultural and welfare buildings. A new street has been laid out, lined with two-family houses. The families of sailors working on the Kamchatka-Chukchi Steamship Line have moved into this street.

In 1952 construction in the city is being considerably expanded. A four-story secondary school is going up and work is being started on a motion picture theater, several apartment houses and a furniture factory.

CITY PLANNING IN KISHINEV. (Pravda, Jan. 26, p. 1. 150 words. Condensed text:) Kishinev—In all the history of Kishinev its inhabitants have never yet witnessed such tremendous industrial and other construction as is going on today. The city's central thoroughfare, Lenin Street, is being embellished with large new apartment buildings. Construction of a 120-apartment unit, the administration building of the Ministry of the Food Industry, the opera house and a motion picture theater is proceeding at full speed.

The lower part of the city is being radically rebuilt. It is being built up with apartment buildings. ... .

Extensive work is in progress to plant trees and shrubs. Thousands of trees and shrubs and more than 2,000,000 flowers were planted in 1951 alone.

NEW CONSTRUCTION IN KIEV. (Pravda, Jan. 23, p. 1. 200 words. Condensed text:) Kiev—The capital of the Ukraine is still being rapidly built up. Many of its streets and squares are lined with scaffolding.

Construction of the State Conservatory Building on Karl Marx Street was begun early in the New Year, and the foundations of a seven-story apartment house are being laid at the corner of Kalinin Square and Kreshchatik Street.

Work is continuing on projects begun last year. In all about 150 apartment houses and dozens of administrative buildings are under construction. ...

A Palace of Culture for the producers' cooperatives has been started. Its main hall will hold 2200 people.

Culture

MOTION PICTURES NOT REACHING RURAL AUDIENCES. (By A. Rumyantsev, Staff Correspondent for Tadzhik Republic. Pravda, Jan. 28, p. 2. 700 words. Summary:) On a warm October evening the film "The Vow" was shown in the garden of the Molotov Collective Farm, Isfara District. Although it was at the height of the harvest season and the collective farmers had worked hard all day, most of them came to see the film, listened with great interest and then discussed it heatedly.

They asked the film operator to come more often. As it is he usually comes twice a month. Imagine how dissatisfied are the collective farmers who see films only two or three times a year, as is the case on many farms. Moreover, the new films are late in coming to the collective farms. The Lenin Collective Farm in Kuibyshev District is only seven kilometers from the district center, and films are shown there twice a month. The district has four mobile motion picture projectors, so that films could be shown every week to all collective farms in the district, but only one of the four projectors is working.

The motion picture service in Boldzhuan, Nurek, Matcha and Zakhmatabad Districts is unsatisfactory. There are collective farms here which see only one picture a year.

The district Party committee propaganda and agitation departments approve the itineraries of the mobile projectors, but in many cases this is done formally and the itineraries are not observed. The main reason for the poor service to the collective farmers is the lack of repairmen. Because of this scores of projectors are not running. Nevertheless the republic cinematography administration does not concern itself with training cadres.

The Party organizations of the republic should long ago have paid some attention to the unsatisfactory film service to the rural population. Nevertheless the province and district Party committees ignore serious shortcomings in the showing of films in the villages and do not take proper measures to improve the work of mobile motion picture projectors. In Kuibyshev District the plan for showing films in the villages was not fulfilled even 50%, and yet the district Party committee has not discussed this question once.

The Party organizations of the republic should improve the guidance of cinematography and devote more attention to this important means of the Communist education of workers.

Education

(Editorial)—IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN JURISPRUDENCE. (Izvestia, Jan. 26, p. 1. 1100 words. Condensed text:) ... The training of law cadres has expanded considerably in our country in recent years and its quality has reached a new level. Legal cadres are trained in the juridical institutes and in the juridical faculties at the universities. Higher educational institutions graduate qualified specialists for the courts and public prosecutors' offices and for service as lawyers and notaries, for the legal departments of the Soviet executive committees and for economic and other organizations. Correspondence and refresher courses for legal cadres are extensively organized, and a large number of judges, public prosecutors and investigators have received special advanced training at the All-Soviet Correspondence Institute of Jurisprudence and its branches.

At the same time it is necessary to note that the organization of education in law still does not meet the demands made upon the law schools by the Party and government.

In some higher educational institutions the teaching of Marxist-Leninist theory and of the Soviet theory of public law, etc. is unsatisfactorily organized. The Kazan Juridical Institute teaches the theory of the state and law in an abstract, dogmatic manner. ... Theoretical premises are not illustrated by specific examples from history and contemporary political life and are not related to current tasks of building communism. Instruction in the history of state and law at this institute is often reduced to exposition of factual data. The lectures do not provide theoretical generalization of historical facts, without which a real scientific study of the history of state and law is unthinkable.

The struggle to improve the quality of instruction is of vital importance to the successful work of the law schools.

Constant attention to the quality of instruction and correct organization of the entire educational process enabled the Moscow and Tashkent institutes to achieve excellent results in their work. But far from all juridical institutes have achieved such a standard of teaching. In the Sverdlovsk Juridical Institute and in the juridical faculties of Kiev and Lvov Universities the organization of educational-methodological work does not make for a firm and profound assimilation of knowledge by the students. As a result many students did poorly in the final examinations in a number of subjects last year.

Educational and research work in a number of higher educational institutions is not organically related to practice. For example, the departments of public law, civil law and criminal law and procedure at the Alma-Ata and Kharkov Juridical Institutes do not adequately study or generalize the work of Soviet state agencies, especially of the courts and public prosecutors' offices. ...

The research work of the departments is still unsatisfactorily organized. Even the collectives of the leading juridical institutes have not in recent years prepared independently a single textbook on jurisprudence. ...

A high standard of instruction in law schools depends on the teaching personnel. However the officials of higher educational institutions and the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Higher Education concern themselves but little with raising the qualifications of teachers. This is the main reason that the number of law school professors receiving the degree of Doctor of Sciences has not increased in the past two years.

The U.S.S.R. Ministry of Higher Education does not delve deeply into the work of law schools. The Soviet press has already dealt in detail, for example, with the serious errors in principle committed in the textbook "History of the Soviet State and Law." Quite a long time has elapsed since these errors were revealed, but the Ministry of Higher Education and the All-Soviet Juridical Institute under the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Justice have not yet taken any effective measures to eliminate them, or to make a thorough revision of the textbook. The Law Institute of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences is also playing an inadequate part in creating first-rate textbooks for the law schools. Its course on the theory of state and law, published in 1949, is not free of serious shortcomings, and there has been a delay in preparing a new edition. ...

The law schools are called upon to provide young specialists with extensive knowledge of jurisprudence and high ideals and principles, to train people who have unlimited devotion to the socialist motherland.

Letter to the Editor: CONCERNING NIGHT SCHOOL FOR RURAL YOUTH. (By A. Skorov, Director of Pskov Province Public Education Department. Izvestia, Jan. 23, p. 2. 700 words. Condensed text:) Pskov—The Party and Soviet organizations of Pskov Province have done much work to set up night schools for the rural youth. Particularly great attention has been paid to the schools in recent years in connection with the introduction of universal seven-year education.

The rural youth display a great desire to continue their education without leaving their work on collective and state farms and Machine and Tractor Stations. Now more than 3000 young collective farmers are studying in the night schools of the province. ...

Last year many night schools kept up their attendance to the very end of the year and achieved an excellent improvement in educational work.

But there are shortcomings in the work of the schools. The most serious of these is the dropping out of students. The directors of some enterprises, institutions, collective and state farms not only fail to create the necessary conditions for the young people to study but often contribute by their actions to the dropping out of the young people. ...

Calculations show that most of the young people with an elementary education live in remote localities where there are no seven-year schools. The public education agencies are not always able to open night schools. During this academic year several young collective farmers could not study for this reason. For instance, on one of the collective farms of Ostrov District the night schools received 32 applications for the fifth and sixth grades. The thing to do would have been to open a night school, but we could not do that simply because the funds for the maintenance of night-school teachers are allotted not for the whole calendar year but only for six months. It is not possible to select teachers for such a period of time. For this reason no schools have been opened in many districts of the province. The question of holding fifth to seventh-grade classes for rural youth at existing elementary schools should be reconsidered.

Many students in the schools have with some reason expressed the desire to review the work of certain school terms, and, let us say, start the academic year not on Nov. 1 but on Oct. 1. This would permit a more thorough study of the curriculum material. The time has also come to think of opening night schools for rural youth in the eighth to tenth grades. Many statements from local organizations have come in to the public education agencies on this score.

And there is still another question. The agriculture of our country is highly mechanized and has a large number of machines. Courses for training tractor drivers, combine operators, etc., are being organized every year, but unfortunately these courses give a very poor general education to the students. Nevertheless the knowledge of general educational subjects would help the cadres to master more quickly complex agricultural technology.

MEETING OF MOSCOW STUDENTS. (Pravda, Jan. 26, p. 1. 200 words. Condensed text:) A meeting of students, professors and teachers of Moscow higher educational institutions took place Jan. 25 in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions. The meeting was devoted to the results of the first half of the 1951-1952 academic year.

Comrade Yelyutin, U.S.S.R. Deputy Minister of Education, reported that there are in our country today more than 880 higher educational institutions in which more than 1,300,000 persons are receiving instruction. ...

In the current year the higher educational institutions of the country will train more than 200,000 young specialists. This will be the largest output since the Soviet educational system came into existence. The higher educational institutions of Moscow alone will train about 30,000 specialists in various professions for the national economy. ...

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF UKRAINE. (Pravda, Jan. 27, p. 1. 225 words. Condensed text:) Kiev—The number of higher educational institutions, technical schools and elementary, seven-year and secondary schools in the Ukraine increases every year.

One hundred sixty thousand students are working in 158 higher educational institutions and over 200,000 persons are studying in technical schools. ...

In the current school year 725 new secondary schools have opened in the Ukraine. Eight hundred new school buildings have been erected in various cities and villages in the same period. ...

In Transcarpathia Province, the youngest province of all, the number of seven-year and secondary schools has increased 13 times since the war.

Construction of school buildings will continue on an even larger scale in 1952. At present new schools are being built in Kiev, Kharkov, Odessa, Chernigov, Dnepropetrovsk, Nikolayev, Starobelsk and other cities.

Science

Problems of Science and Technology: TRANSFORMATION OF NATURE IN CRIMEA AND TASKS OF SCIENCE. (By Prof. Ya. Kozin, Vice-Chairman of Presidium of Crimea Branch of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Doctor of Mineralogical Sciences. Izvestia, Jan. 23, p. 2. 1900 words. Condensed text:) ... The Crimea branch of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences in cooperation with several institutions did some necessary research for construction work in 1950.

It is very important to determine the geological structure of the canal route and the irrigation zones, the peculiarities of the soil types making up this area, such as their engineering properties (coefficients of absorption and seepage) and the presence among rocky soils of building materials which can be used in building the [Northern Crimea] canal.

Workers in the geology department of the branch have completed a geological description of the irrigation zones of the Northern Crimea Canal and have made a general survey of building materials and the peculiarities of the land in the canal area.

In developing the general theses expounded in the description, the scientists have prepared and handed over to the planning organizations a reference book on building materials. ...

The Crimea geological department has done much drilling work in the irrigation area and much hydrogeological research on subsurface waters. The joint work of the department and the branch of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences has resulted in a clear picture of the way these waters will behave and how they will affect the canal when it is in use.

No less important is the problem of predicting landslide and sagging deformations along the route of the Northern Crimea Canal. How will the loam on the sides and bottom of the canal react when water is introduced? Efficient methods of artificially strengthening loess loam by cementing, chemical hardening and firing are now being studied. All three methods give good results under different conditions. Laboratory experiments with loess loam are now being conducted.

The introduction of water from the Dnieper into the fields of the Crimea steppe will bring great changes in the agriculture of the province. ... The irrigation system must be operated with due regard for all the peculiarities of the soil cover. This necessitates a very detailed study of the soils of the Crimea steppe, which is particularly important in working out a general plan for using the land of the Crimea steppe under conditions of irrigation farming.

The soil science department of the Crimea branch of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and the province land allocation administration, which has at its disposal soil scientists and other specialists, are taking part in this work. Workers in the soil science department are methodically supervising the work of generalizing the material, which mainly consists of drawing up a draft of a general plan for using irrigated land.

It should be noted, however, that the work is progressing slowly. The soil scientists of the land allocation administration are not observing the basic methodological requirements set up by the branch of the Academy of Sciences.

Nevertheless, this work acquires a special significance when it is realized that it must be done in a short time over an area of 1,600,000 hectares.

No less important is the work of the soil science department on the problem of the amount of water in the soil in steppe areas of the Crimea. Preliminary data show that a small (ten or 15-centimeter) increase in plowing depth considerably increases the supply of moisture and the yield of agricultural crops. ... During summer and autumn workers in the soil science department evaluated experimental field work in applying gypsum and lime mixed with manure to saline soils on the Crimea steppe and Kerch Peninsula.

Salt marshes were long considered useless because nothing but salt-loving plants could be grown on them. Such soils cover thousands of hectares in the Crimea. Experiments by Soviet scientists have proved that if lime or gypsum is applied, depending on the chemical composition of the soils, and if fertilizer is applied, these soils can be used in agriculture. The scientists of the branch are doing research for the third year now in order to include these soils among the useful ones. Experiments in applying gypsum and lime have proved that this is quite feasible in the Crimea and that only sufficient quantities of lime and gypsum are needed.

The experiments in cultivating tomatoes in saline soils with gypsum applied to it have been successful, while control planting of tomatoes in saline soils which had not been ameliorated produced weak shoots.

The problem of utilizing the Sivash Sea to supply fresh water in the Crimea occupies a special place in the work of the chemistry department of the branch. Much material, accumulated during the years of the Soviet regime, now permits us to raise the question of the complex utilization not of the Western Sivash, which has already been used, but of the Southeastern Sivash, where the Northern Crimea Canal will pass very close. The supplies of raw material here are inexhaustible and are constantly replenished by the inflow of water from the Sea of Azov. This permits us to use many products of the chemical raw materials in the Sivash for the needs of the national economy.

One detail came up unexpectedly at a conference on this question. Chemical production from the Sivash will yield a large quantity of gypsum as waste. Precisely this fact opens

up great prospects for the amelioration of salt marshes in the southern Ukraine and in the Crimea steppe, on which workers in the soil science department are now engaged. Material is being prepared so that this question may be raised before Crimea province organizations and the presidium of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences.

In connection with the construction of the Northern Crimea Canal other questions come up. The route of the canal crosses an area where a great many historical, revolutionary and ancient monuments are concentrated. There are also more than 200 burial mounds in the Crimea steppe. Scientists of the branch's history and archeology department have done research on them and are preparing a plan to transfer elsewhere the monuments of the Civil War and the great patriotic war and also a plan to excavate those historic mounds which, because they lie in the path of the canal, have to be studied in a comparatively short time.

This work could be successful if the problem of coordination could be solved successfully.

More than ten different expeditions organized by research institutions and higher educational institutions of Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev have visited the route of the canal this summer. Many of them have duplicated the work of others and are not interested in what the others are doing. ...

The lack of a coordinating center for scientific work in connection with the construction of the great hydroelectric stations often leads to duplication of work and the unproductive expenditure of state funds. ...

The new forms of creative cooperation between science and practice which have arisen recently —permanent brigades of scientists to help the construction projects and special agreements for creative cooperation between groups of scientists and builders—will contribute greatly to successful fulfillment of the tasks arising from the construction projects. All the thoughts of Soviet scientists, their every step, should be subordinated to practical requirements, to the tasks of realizing the great plans for building communism.

The scientists of the Crimea consider it their patriotic duty to do everything asked of them in order to help the builders to transform the Crimea steppe.

IN MEMORY OF OUTSTANDING SOVIET SCIENTIST. (Izvestia, Jan. 26, p. 4. 225 words. Condensed text:) On Jan. 25 a year had passed since the death of the great Soviet scientist Sergei Ivanovich Vavilov.

In order to perpetuate the memory of Academician S. I. Vavilov, the government established a gold medal bearing his name to be awarded for outstanding work in physics. On Jan. 25 the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences awarded the S. I. Vavilov Gold Medal to Academician D. V. Skobeltsyn. ...

A memorial plaque was put up on the building of the Physics Institute of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences where S. I. Vavilov carried on his scientific work for many years. A meeting was held to unveil the plaque. ...

Academician A. N. Nesmeyanov, President of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, spoke at the meeting of S. I. Vavilov's outstanding role as an organizer of Soviet science, a remarkable scientist and great national and public figure.

IN COMPETITION FOR STALIN PRIZES. (Pravda, Jan. 24, p. 1. 225 words. Condensed text:) Yesterday a plenary session of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' Committee on Stalin Prizes in Science and Invention examined scientific works entered in the competition for 1951 Stalin Prizes.

The directors of sections—Academicians M. A. Lavrentyev, D. V. Skobeltsyn, B. A. Vvedensky, I. P. Bardin, M. M. Dubinin and others—made reports on scientific works in the fields of mathematics, mechanics, physics, energetics, metallurgy, chemistry, geology, geography, agriculture and medicine. More than 400 scientific research works, popular scientific works and textbooks have been entered in the Stalin Prize competition. This is more than in 1951. ...

Taking part in the discussion were Academicians T. D. Lysenko and K. M. Bykov; N. I. Muskhelishvili, President of the Georgian Republic Academy of Sciences; V. A. Ambartsumyan, President of the Armenian Republic Academy of Sciences; T. A. Sarymsakov, President of the Uzbek Republic Academy of Sciences, and others.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'FOR A CREATIVE TREATMENT OF PROBLEMS OF LINGUISTICS.'* (Pravda, Jan. 26, p. 2. Complete text:) The bureau of the North Ossetian Province Party Committee discussed the article under the above heading published in Pravda, Dec. 15, 1951, and recognized as correct the criticism of the editors of the republic newspaper Sotsialisticheskaya Osetia [Socialist Ossetia] and of the linguists Abayev and Gagkayev. Comrade Pogoyev, the editor of the newspaper, was reprimanded for permitting serious mistakes in the newspaper.

A scientific conference devoted to problems of Ossetian linguistics was held in Dzaudzhikau. The conference defined the concrete tasks facing the republic's scientists and public in the creative development of Ossetian linguistics in the light of Comrade Stalin's inspired works on linguistics.

History

Interview With Our Correspondent: THE FATE OF BELOOZERO. (Literaturnaya gazeta, Jan. 10, p. 1. Complete text:) The city of Beloozero, which disappeared in the 14th century, is referred to among the ancient Russian cities in the Primary Chronicle.

"Now we can consider it proven that we have found the Beloozero of the chronicle," said L. Golubev, director of the State Historical Museum expedition, in an interview with a Literaturnaya gazeta correspondent. "The site of the city has been explored for one and one-half kilometers along the Sheksna River, 100 and some odd kilometers from Vologda. Traces of city buildings have been preserved in the form of hillocks situated in regular order along the river on a broad meadow. Under the hillocks were wooden frames, the lower rows of log houses dating from the 11th and 12th centuries. In deeper layers remnants of houses from the ninth and tenth centuries have been discovered.

The finds show that Beloozero was the craft and trade center of an extensive area. From the ruins of a forge and from crucibles and lyachki (small ladles made of clay), one can judge the extent of metallurgical production—iron working and copper smelting—and from the carved knives and combs made from reindeer horn one can see the skillful bone carving. Spinning and weaving were also well developed here. Individual finds testify to the trade relations of the Beloozero inhabitants with Volga-Kama Bolgaria and Central Asia. Slate spinning whorls and little enamel crosses found there are doubtless of Kievan origin.

"What conclusions can be drawn from the work of the expedition?"

"The first and most important conclusion which can be made is that Beloozero from the very beginning of its existence was a Slavic settlement. There are no traces whatsoever of the notorious Scandinavian influence here.

"A second conclusion is that the origin of the city in the ninth century and its prosperity in the 11th, 12th and 13th centuries were to a large extent due to its location at the source of the Sheksna, which is an important waterway connecting this district with Novgorod and the Dvina lands and with the Volga area.

"Thirdly, it can be considered established that a high city culture distinguished the ancient Slavs not only in the South but also in the far Northeast. Widespread literacy, trade and farming advanced for the time (an 11th century plow blade was found) are typical of these places."

The Arts

Motion Pictures: 'COUNTRY DOCTOR.' (By A. Kolosov. Pravda, Jan. 23, p. 3. 2100 words. Condensed text:) ... A number of years ago one of our scenario writers, Maria Smirnova, created the

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 50, p. 47.

exciting image of a country teacher, and now she has presented our village doctors to the Soviet audience.

"Country Doctor" * is a good picture. It excites one and makes one happy, and it shows our living people, our sunny reality. However, the exacting Soviet audience will notice several quite annoying shortcomings here. If it were not for these shortcomings the film would be not only a good one but an outstanding work of art. This is why we point out these mistakes first of all, mistakes that noticeably detract from the artistic qualities of the film. ...

A specialist who locks himself within the confines of his profession, who, so to speak, shuts himself off from the seething, flaming, fabulous virgin soil, from the yearnings and joys of the people in building the sunny world of communism—can such a person express the basic traits of our people's intelligentsia? The main thing that distinguishes our agronomist, teacher or doctor from the bureaucratic old-time officials is that he is an agronomist, teacher or doctor and at the same time a person interested in public affairs, a person who is bound in every way to the working class and the peasantry.

He draws both his inspiration and his desire for constant perfection from the life-giving springs of our existence.

But, as though suddenly coming to, the scenario writer puts this tirade in the mouth of the old doctor, Arseny Ivanovich Arsenyev:

Don't forget one other thing, young woman. Our business is not only to heal; we must also take part in the diverse spiritual life of the people. After all, you and I are the rural intelligentsia."

And again:

"Arsenyev: I had to stand the reactionary elements during collectivization too. I took part in the collectivization, you know.

Kazakova: Yes, indeed—

Arsenyev: Well, I've lived here a long time, you know. I know everyone—

Kazakova: Yes—

Arsenyev: Well, I knew who was really a poor peasant and who pretended he was."

This is all! Not another positive word about what happened and is happening outside the hospital walls (and yet unprecedented things, almost miraculous things, are happening there).

Arseny Ivanovich is already old and ailing. And here is Tatyana Nikolayevna Kazakova, young and just out of the institute! By the whim of the scenario writer her role "in the diverse spiritual life of the people" boils down to a visit to the forge and the collective farm threshing floor, and even there she is only interested in the quality of the drinking water and the carts for hauling patients.

It is true that we see her again fussing about an artesian well near the hospital, about a nursery, and finally at a village wedding, which is, by the way, portrayed in a very old-fashioned way. ...

A Moscow reviewer has alleged, by the way, that if one were to bring a doctor into the midst of the people and "depict anything and everything," the results would be "some sort of encyclopedia."

It is obvious that if Pushkin or Tolstoy or Sholokhov had been afraid of "encyclopedism" —i.e., complexity in the vital truth of the characters depicted—we would have had neither Onegin nor Karenina nor Davydov.

But it is just this vital truth which is involved: the character of a doctor who has never existed and cannot exist outside of socialist society.

It is not correct to imply that the whole world of the young Soviet doctor Tanya Kazakova exists within the 200 square meters of the hospital building!

This is the main shortcoming of the film.

One other observation. From all appearances the scenario writer intended to place in the center of the picture the young doctor Tanya Kazakova, the product of a Soviet higher educational institution. And this could not have been otherwise. The writer has given Tanya many beautiful traits (passion for work, a strong will, clarity of purpose and great sensitivity) and yet, as we already know, she has not endowed her heroine with the lines which would enable her to show the complete character of a Soviet doctor. The old doctor Arsenyev is another matter. The writer depicts him with such profound love and heartfelt warmth that we see a really living person, a man living in our time. It seems to the person in the audience that he has met him many times before, or perhaps that he has even been the doctor's patient. ...

And so it has happened that, despite the talented performance of the actress T. Makarova (who plays Dr. Kazakova), the central figure in the film is still the old doctor Arsenyev, who tells his "young colleague:"

"Do you think we came to villages like this 50 years ago? We found nothing but typhus and cholera! All we could rely on was ourselves, and here you want everything ready for you. No, young woman, everything has to be worked for."

At the same time one follows Tanya Kazakova with unflagging attention, with hope and with mounting sympathy. Within the limitations imposed by the scenario writer Tamara Makarova has done everything she could to create the live role of a Soviet doctor.

Strength of will, clarity of purpose, exciting and instructive devotion to a cause, and constant striving for perfection—this is conveyed by the actress with irreproachable fidelity, and the audience feels that she will realize, must realize, her dream:

"I want very much to learn to make diagnoses and to become a good, a real doctor—" ...

And of course the audience senses again and again all the vital significance and beauty of the routine but inspiring and noble work of the Soviet intelligentsia. The film arouses passionate interest in our distant—or, as they are still called, remote—villages where, as on all collective farms, differences between city and village are disappearing one by one and where the socialist land is being mastered through the labor and genius of the people. The film summons our young intelligentsia, our young men and women, to the distant parts of the country, and who will doubt that this call will be heard? ...

The audience often smiles at a clever line or vivid expression. Maria Smirnova is a master at conveying colloquial speech. ... In this vivid and captivating display of young and promising gifts one senses the skilled hand of the talented director Sergei Gerasimov, who even in everyday life knows how to stress what is new, to show the beautiful qualities of Soviet citizens.

And there is something of Levitan in the skillfully filmed landscapes, in the infinite spaces flooded with the sunlight of the steppe, in the fire, the smoke and the shimmering winter twilight. This is the work of cameraman V. Rapoport.

Yes, it is a good film! The spectator sees an aspect of our vast life about which he knows little, and he leaves with a feeling that he too has seen a village hospital and gifted, charming and serious comrades.

However, this film could have been incomparably better.

OBSERVATIONS ON COMEDY. (By V. Frolov. Pravda, Jan. 26, p. 3. 2000 words. Condensed text:) Perhaps no genre of our literature evokes such varied opinions as does comedy. ... We do have Soviet comedies which are established in the repertoires of the theaters. Laughter, humor and satire do appear on our stages. ... We have many comedies, but we have few good comedies with outstanding subject matter, clear language and profound content. The buoyant, happy comedy has almost disappeared from the stage. Comedy is a difficult genre which requires great craftsmanship of the playwright. It demands the ability to handle the clever, expressive word. This is the craftsmanship that our writers often lack. Perhaps the difficulty of the genre is what "frightens" even experienced playwrights. Our theater critics play an unenviable role with respect to comedies because they do not immediately support everything that is best in this genre and take a hostile attitude

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* New color feature film; scenario by M. Smirnova; director S. Gerasimov; cameraman V. Rapoport; film editors I. Stepanov and I. Ikonnikova; music by N. Budashkin; sound by N. Pisarev; produced by M. Gorky Film Studio, Moscow, 1951. [For a different evaluation of this motion picture, see Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 3, pp. 36-37.]

toward almost every comedy. Some of Sovetskoye iskusstvo's reviewers have a dislike for buoyant comedies. ...

Discussions of Soviet comedy evade the main problems of this genre. The nature of what is comic in our art is entirely incorrectly treated.

Soviet audiences expect good new comedies bearing the mark of real people's art. The lives of our people are full of happiness, of bright joy which is manifested in Soviet labor and social conditions. One cannot help but observe that it is precisely socialist life and the creative labor of our people which provide inexhaustible and rich material for buoyant works.

Realistic comedies have been driven from the stages of the bourgeois theaters in capitalist countries and have been supplanted by vulgar, standardized vaudeville. One of the Broadway productions in 1951 was a "comedy" called "I Am a Camera," which describes the sordid, base adventures of a journalist. The cynical "The Fourposter" and "Faithfully Yours" are advertised as "entertaining comedies" in America.

Only in our society can the art of the real comedy flourish. This comedy's bright and airy humor flows from the creativeness of the people, from the lives of happy persons. The high ethical standards and buoyancy of our comedy are also expressed in the fact that it consistently castigates everything that is base and selfish and that prevents Soviet citizens from working and living beautiful lives.

A positive hero, a new type of comic hero, has appeared in Soviet comedy. The character of such a person evokes a happy mood. Such a character is not made to appear at all funny. And yet the audience laughs: it loves the hero for his clever words, his jokes and his good, clever humor. We have comedies in which almost all characters are positive ones.

The playwrights have found a hero in socialist life; they have seen in their contemporary world the traits of optimism which typify Soviet man and they have conveyed these traits in characters true to life. ...

As we see, life itself gives rise to positive heroes. But skill and craftsmanship are needed to express their ideas, feelings and moods in artistic form. Our playwrights lack this skill. In creating positive roles they often fail to work from a comic situation suggested by life and instead work from ready-made, trite themes. Poorly developed, artificial situations concocted for the sole purpose of amusing the audience ruin good intentions.

Yu. Stabavoi's new comedy "The Sixth Sense" employs only positive roles, but in the "diverting" subject matter the characters of the play have lost their natural quality. The entire action of the comedy is based on the fact that Soviet citizens who arrive at a rest home go off to work on a neighboring collective farm.

Yu. Stabavoi has chosen a contrived situation. In order to amuse the audience the author invents laugh-provoking tricks such as catching—a gnat which has flown out of a broken glass set down by an eccentric professor. The comic aspect of such situations is a false one.

Comedy has its own weapon: laughter. ... Soviet man laughs at what "detracts from the true beauty of man," at vestiges of the old world.

The critical line aimed at exposing what deserves condemnation remains strong in our comedies. In these cases the genre of comedy takes on tremendous educative force and becomes a weapon of criticism and self-criticism which strikes at everything that is unworthy. In a good comedy laughter helps people see what is beautiful and noble in greater relief. It helps them to combat what is backward.

In the decree on the magazine Krokodil the Party Central Committee pointed out that the magazine must use satire to expose embezzlers of communal property, grafters and bureaucrats, and manifestations of conceit, obsequiousness and banality. The decree of our Party's Central Committee has a direct bearing on questions of comedy. The newspapers, letters from the working people and clever feuilletons severely criticize vestiges of the old world. Why, then, do the playwrights not develop the noble genre of satirical comedy, with the help of which they could combat what is obsolete and banal? In satirical comedy our playwrights have behind them a wealth of classical tradition, which makes it all the more strange that this type of comedy has been forgotten. ...

The question of the relationship between the positive and the negative in comedy is a question of the comedy's truth to life. A playwright offends the truth of life if he portrays a crook and fly-by-night who is unexposed, as A. Sofronov did in the comedy "Beketov's Career." He offends the truth of life if he fails to reveal to the full the roles of leading contemporaries, of those who bring the bureaucrats, careerists and boasters into the open.

Meanwhile one of the persistent shortcomings in many comedies is the fact that the playwrights portray negative roles more convincingly and in more bold relief than positive ones. ...

Soviet comedy is not the sum total of canonical formulas. Those critics are wrong who attempt to tie the genre to the Procrustes' bed of formal categories. Comedy, in reflecting life, takes an active part in it, taking on its colors, images and ideas. We have and can have various types of comedy: lyric, satirical, the comedy directed against decayed bourgeois ideology, grotesque comedy and the satirical sketch. Such a comedy was Ye. Petrov's "Island of Peace." It is a good thing when all types of comedy are developed.

Our playwrights must pay more attention to craftsmanship in building up conflict and in subject matter and characters. They must outgrow all stereotypes and dogmatic methods. Comedy writers must work carefully on the language of their works and on every comedy cue. The language of comedy is still inexpressive, pale and cluttered with all sorts of "witticisms."

Our people and the Soviet theaters await new and varied comedies. The playwrights will create happy, joyful works devoted to the life and work of the Soviet people. They have every opportunity for doing so.

The Theater: POWER OF HONEST PLAY. (By N. Abalkin. Pravda, Jan. 24, p. 2. 1200 words. Condensed text:) "Armored Train 14-69" is not making its first appearance on the Moscow stage. It was 1927—the anniversary of October was drawing near—when posters first appeared on the streets of the capital announcing the forthcoming premiere of "Armored Train."

Since that time almost a quarter of a century has gone by and Vsevolod Ivanov's play has stood the severest test of all, the test of time. It remains a fresh, topical and vital work and retains its immediate interest for the playgoer. ...

"Armored Train 14-69" is a play about the past. But this past turns into the present. It is very interesting, for example, to see how the author portrays the cordial friendship between the characters of the Soviet Far East and the Chinese Hsing Ping-wu. The scenes showing this friendship recall how deep are the sources of the present fraternal concord between the two great peoples. ...

The play contains rewritten and revised scenes which make the present stage version more interesting. ...

The subject of "Armored Train 14-69" is the uprising engineered by Bolsheviks in a Far Eastern port against the American-Japanese interventionists...

The tense action of the play reaches a climax when Vaska Okorok, attempting to explain to a captured American soldier the great significance of the people's revolutionary struggle, excitedly speaks Lenin's name. At this point the soldier, a worker from Detroit, gazes intently into the faces of the partisans and says proudly that he knows about Lenin. ...

The production attests to the great creative interest shown by the actors in exalting the heroism of the people. ... It is difficult, however, to agree with A. Krasnopolsky, the director and actor, in his interpretation of the role of Peklevanov, chairman of the revolutionary committee. The role created by the artist in many ways contradicts the author's characterization and bears little resemblance to the cast's concept of Peklevanov. ...

The success of the play is most gratifying, because it demonstrates the unaging vigor of the young Soviet dramaturgy which has helped our theater to establish itself firmly on the ground of socialist realism. ...

'THE OVERTURNED CUP.'—New Production at the Theater of Satire. (Pravda, Jan. 26, p. 4. 100 words. Condensed text:) The Theater of Satire has presented as its latest production the dramatic composition "The Overturned Cup," based on the music drama "The Romance of the Western Chamber," by the

18th-century Chinese dramatist and musician Wang Shih-fu. This work became an integral part of the repertoire of the Chinese theater and is produced to this day on the Chinese stage. Its appearance in Moscow is fresh evidence that the cultural ties between the Soviet and Chinese peoples are constantly becoming stronger. ...

(Editorial)—SOVIET THEATER FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE. (Izvestia, Jan. 25, p. 1. 1200 words. Condensed text:) Dramaturgy and the theater for children have made uncontested gains in the five years since the publication of the decree of the Party Central Committee ["On the Repertoire of Drama Theaters and Means of Improving It"]. Plays of great educational significance have claimed the leading place in the repertoire of the children's theaters. ...

The best children's theaters—the Central Children's Theater and the Young People's Theater in Moscow, and the Leningrad, Saratov, Georgian and Latvian Young People's Theaters—have created varied and interesting repertoires. The recruiting of young actors, broadening of the subject matter of children's plays and constant work to improve the quality of performances have already produced positive results. Several productions by the children's theaters have been awarded Stalin Prizes.

However, it is impossible to be satisfied with individual successes. There are many shortcomings in the work of the theaters for children and young people.

The repertoire of the children's theaters still lacks sufficient variety. The wide range of subjects suggested by our reality —the fight for peace, the love of labor and labor exploits of the young people, the great deeds of the Soviet people in transforming nature, the guiding role of the Young Pioneer and the Young Communist League organizations in the lives of Soviet young people and the importance of the schools and the family in forming the young Soviet man—has not been adequately reflected in plays for children. Significant plays on historical, revolutionary and biographical subjects are lacking, as are science-fiction plays.

The repertoires of the children's theaters lack live, clever Soviet comedy. Audiences of young people are forced to rest satisfied with fairy tales alone: the theaters are unable to offer them a single realistic production. The classical repertoire in the young people's theaters is pale and monotonous. Moreover, it does not always offer productions which the schools need.

The artistic level of productions in some children's theaters is also low. ...

There are many examples of the constant attention paid to the work of children's theaters by the local Soviets and departments on affairs of the arts. ... However, such attention to young audiences is not shown by the Omsk City Soviet Executive Committee, for example. The children's theater in Omsk is forced to operate in a poor building and with a primitive stage. The Tula City Soviet Executive Committee has not yet provided private quarters for the young people's and puppet theaters.

In addition to working in their home theaters, the children's theaters and puppet theaters serve thousands of young audiences by going on tour to the districts of the provinces and territories. However, they are poorly supplied with automobile transportation, and the theater managers have great difficulties in obtaining space in the clubs in the district centers.

Public education agencies play an important role in improving the work of the children's theaters. In 1950 the Russian Republic Ministry of Education issued a special order concerning a number of measures for improving the professional standards of the children's theaters. Much time has passed, but the order has not yet been carried out.

Until recently the All-Soviet Committee on Affairs of the Arts did not provide real assistance to the children's theaters. Only at the beginning of the current season did the committee form a children's drama section. It has now decided to hold a nationwide review of the children's theaters. All that is needed is that these plans of the Committee on Affairs of the Arts be carried out.

The education of young audiences is the business not only of the children's theaters. All theater groups must show an interest in it. It is essential that the repertoire of every Soviet theater contain plays for children and young people. ...

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'THE THEATER AND LOCAL DRAMATISTS.'* (Pravda, Jan. 28, p. 2. Complete text:) An article was printed in Pravda under the above heading Dec. 13, 1951. Having discussed the article, the Armenian Republic Council of Ministers' Administration on Affairs of the Arts admitted that it correctly disclosed serious shortcomings in the work of the Sundukyan Theater with local dramatists.

Measures have been taken to improve the theater's repertoire. In order to improve ties with local dramatists, a special dramaturgy section charged with working constantly with local authors, has been set up under the administration's art council.

At present the Sundukyan Theater is working on the staging of new plays by local dramatists.

Having discussed the article under the above heading, the secretariat of the Armenian Union of Soviet Writers ordered the convocation of a plenary session of the board to be devoted to questions of Armenian Soviet dramaturgy.

Literature

CONFERENCE OF UKRAINE CRITICS AND STUDENTS OF LITERATURE. (Pravda, Jan. 25, p. 2. Complete text:) Kiev —A three-day republic conference of critics and students of literature has ended. Reports were heard and discussed on "The State of Criticism in Vitchizna [Fatherland]," "The State of Criticism in Literaturna gazeta [Literary Gazette]," "Critical Works on Soviet Literature in 1951" and "Critical Works on Classical Literature in 1951." Participants in the conference adopted a resolution calling on the Presidium of the Ukraine Union of Soviet Writers to discuss and approve the plans of the critical departments of magazines and newspapers and of individual critics, and to pay more attention to esthetics and contemporary Ukrainian literature. They also decided to send delegations of literary critics to plants, factories, collective farms and the construction projects of communism. The Union of Writers' commission on literary theory and criticism was assigned the task of giving more assistance in compiling a history of Ukrainian literature. The conference also outlined a number of measures designed to improve criticism and literary scholarship in the Ukraine.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'FOR CORRECT ELUCIDATION OF HISTORY OF YAKUT LITERATURE.'† (Pravda, Jan. 23, p. 2. Complete text:) The article under the above heading was published in Pravda, Dec. 10, 1951. Having discussed the article, the presidium of the Yakut branch of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences recognized at its augmented meeting that the criticism of G. Basharin's harmful book "Three Yakut Realist-Enlighteners" was correct.

The presidium cited G. Basharin's recognition of his own mistakes. At the same time it noted that G. Basharin did not properly evaluate his ideological mistakes and generalized these mistakes in other works.

The presidium outlined a number of measures. In particular, it was decided that the printed versions and manuscripts of finished works of the branch on Yakut literature should be looked over. The Institute of Language, Literature and History was instructed to look over the subject matter of scientific works and intensify propaganda in the local press of the idea of friendship among peoples and of Soviet patriotism.

Press and Publishing

Review of the Press: NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATIONS. (Pravda, Jan. 28, p. 2. 550 words. Summary:) One of the 1950 issues of the Kustanai Province newspaper published a photograph entitled "Night Plowing in Kurdanin's Brigade."

A dismal picture met the reader's gaze: a dark gray spot

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 50, p. 51.
† Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 49, pp. 10-11.

with two human figures in white. Who these people were and what their names were or what was unusual about them the newspaper did not say.

We are told that it is hard to take photographs at night. Of course, newspaper photographers are not always successful, but why must poor pictures be published?

The Kustanai newspaper often publishes uninteresting, dull pictures. Even the Nov. 7 parade of Kustanai workers and the elections to the people's courts were very poorly reproduced.

The New Year's issue of Sovetskoye Zakarpatye [Soviet Transcarpathia] has a picture of Stakhanovites which is nothing more than a clumsy blur of lifeless and distorted faces. The Blagoveshchensk newspaper Amurskaya pravda [Amur Truth] also publishes inexpressive, monotonous photographs of Stakhanovites. The Kaluga newspaper Znamya [Banner] publishes good photographs and its staff has every facility for offering interesting illustrations, but for some reason the newspaper often contains poor reproductions.

Pravda receives letters criticizing the photographs in many newspapers. Comrade Dorofeyev writes:

"I have before me an issue of Tambovskaya pravda [Tambov Truth]. On page two there is a photograph the caption of which says that it shows 11 Communists from the Tambov Instrument Plant in an advanced study circle. The photograph shows the director of the circle, a senior technologist from the factory, conducting the lesson. It is difficult to figure out who and what the photograph represents. At first you see a gray mass and dull spots, but then your eyes begin to make out a vague semblance of human figures and a few objects. One forms an unflattering opinion about such a newspaper: apparently it does not respect its readers or those whom it publicizes."

Letter to the Editor: WHY IS PUBLICATION OF BOOKLETS ON INNOVATORS' EXPERIENCE HELD UP? (By N. Krasnoselskikh, Chief of Urals Heavy Machine-Building Plant Technical Information Department. Pravda, Jan. 23, p. 2. 400 words. Summary:) Sverdlovsk—Much practical experience of interest to other enterprises in Sverdlovsk Province and throughout the country has been gained by the Urals Heavy Machine-Building Plant. Our plant receives letters from factories, research institutes and planning organizations proposing exchanges of experience and the publication of booklets by production innovators. According to a plan approved by the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Heavy Machine Building, the Machinery Publishing House's Urals-Siberia Division was to publish a number of booklets in 1951. All manuscripts were sent to the publishing house on time and all the business arrangements made, but only one booklet has been released so far, and it was printed in August, 1950.

The booklet entitled "Experience of Rationalizers and Inventors of the Urals Heavy Machine-Building Plant" was to be printed in October, 1950, but has not appeared to date. It is easy to guess that the material contained in it will be considerably outdated by the time it appears.

Active cooperation between the publishing house and the factory collective will increase the value of the publishing house's offerings. Why, then, are books by innovators allowed to become outdated?

The propaganda and agitation department of the Sverdlovsk Province Party Committee is not concerned that the publishing house division is delaying publication of important booklets.

FOR HIGH-QUALITY CONSULTATIONS.—Concerning Shortcomings of Moscow Worker Publishing House's Collection of Consultations. (By S. Petrov and M. Morozov. Pravda, Jan. 27, p. 2. 1900 words. Condensed text:) ... A number of publishing houses periodically release consultations to aid those studying the history of the Party. The Moskovsky rabochy [Moscow Worker] Publishing House, not confining itself to publication of individual consultations in pamphlet form, has printed in two mass editions a collection of consultations on all chapters of the "History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Short Course)," * thereby claiming thorough coverage of material for aiding those studying Party history.

Once the publishing house had decided to publish collections of consultations it was obliged to give careful consideration to its publishing plan. However, the collections published by Moscow Worker bear the stamp of carelessness and incomplete planning. The collections have proved to be large (approximately 2200 pages), and at the same time they are incomplete in elucidating Party history. Many articles repeat one another, and there is no material at all on a number of important questions. ... An example of carelessness in planning and preparing the material is the fact that there is a consultation about the Ninth Party Congress, but not about the Tenth, 11th, 12th, 13th or 16th.

In preparing the collections the publishing house and Prof. Kostomarov, who was responsible for the general editing, should have included the best consultations in them. However, along with praiseworthy articles, the collections contain articles written on a low ideological and theoretical plane. ...

The authors of the consultations should have started from the statements by Lenin and Stalin that it is necessary to show how the most vital questions of the past and present are indissolubly linked to theoretical questions. Unfortunately, a considerable number of the consultations do not meet this demand. The authors of a number of articles have concentrated on selecting factual data and have given poor elucidation of major theoretical questions. ...

Some of the consultations bring confusion to the elucidation of questions of Party history. For example, Prof. G. Kostomarov's article "The Moscow Bolshevist Organization During the 1905 Revolution" quotes Litvin-Sedoi to the effect that in 1905 the Moscow Bolsheviks had two different plans for insurrection, and that "both of them were good ones." The author writes further: "For a number of reasons the insurrectionists, unfortunately, were unable to carry out these plans." At the end of the article, however, he remarks that the Moscow Bolsheviks "did not have a plan for insurrection worked out in advance." Which of these assertions is one to believe? The author is equally lacking in precision as to the reasons for the defeat of the 1905-1907 revolution.

The reference material appended to the consultations is casual in nature and is largely devoted to nonproletarian and opportunistic groups: the Black Hundreds, Octobrists, Cadets, S.R.s, etc. Such a one-sided selection of references could disorient the reader. Nor have the references been kept free of errors. The S.R.s, who represented the interests of the kulak class, are described as a peasant party.

Thus the collections of consultations published by Moscow Worker contain serious shortcomings. Such collections hinder rather than help in achieving a profound mastery of Party history and distract from the study of the "History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Short Course)" and other classics of Marxism-Leninism.

Selection of material to aid those studying the history and theory of Bolshevism is a very responsible matter and one that must be carried through on a high level.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'ALOOF FROM NEEDS OF LOCAL PRINTSHOPS.'* (Pravda, Jan. 26, p. 2. Complete text:) Having discussed the letter under the above heading published in Pravda Dec. 16, 1951, the Russian Republic Administration of Printing, Publishing and Bookselling recognized as correct the criticism of its work. It is outlining measures to improve the technical supervision of newspaper printshops in Chita Province.

New printing machines have been given to the Chita printshops in order to bring their equipment up to date. In addition, the 1952 supply of the printshops' needs for printing and

* "The Struggle to Form a Bolshevist Party" (1950), 564 pp.; "The Party of the Bolsheviks in the Struggle for a Dictatorship of the Proletariat" (1951), 440 pp.; "The Party of the Bolsheviks in Power, Part I" (1950), 672 pp.; "The Party of the Bolsheviks During the Soviet Union's Great Patriotic War" (1950), 160 pp.; "The Party of the Bolsheviks in the Struggle to Restore and Further Develop the National Economy of the U.S.S.R. in the Postwar Period" (1950), 160 pp., and "What the History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Teaches" (1950), 168 pp.

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 50, pp. 53-54.

binding equipment was looked over, with the result that local printing of the book production of the province publishing house has been ensured.

(Editorial)—RAISE LEVEL OF DISTRICT NEWSPAPERS. (Pravda, Jan. 27, p. 1. 1300 words. Summary:) Among the thousands of newspapers published in our country the district press occupies an important place. Over 7,000,000 copies of 4000 district newspapers are published daily in the country. Most of the readers of these district newspapers are collective farmers.

We have district newspapers which perform their tasks well and are active helpers of the Party organizations in the communist education of the working people, in the cause of economic and cultural improvement of the villages.

It must, however, be admitted that there are serious shortcomings in the work of the district press. Many district newspapers have a low ideological, political and cultural level and do not satisfy their readers' growing demands. The newspapers' editors publish mainly articles by their staff members, while the Party and Soviet aktiv, leading collective farmers, Machine and Tractor Station and state farm workers and the rural intelligentsia are not given enough encouragement to contribute to the newspapers. Many district newspapers are filled with local organizations' resolutions and meeting reports, thus losing the character of mass collective farm newspapers.

The district newspapers are not energetically carrying out their main task of educating the population ideologically and politically and organizing the collective farmers to carry out the districts' tasks by propagandizing the policy and measures of the Party and government, using concrete, familiar examples from local life comprehensible to the collective farmers.

The experience of leading collective farms, M.T.S., state farms and local industrial enterprises, and the work methods of production innovators, are poorly propagandized in the pages of the district newspapers. Few items are published on the organizational and economic strengthening of collective farms and on socialist competition for increasing agricultural crop yields and developing communally owned animal husbandry.

The activity of Party and Young Communist League organizations, village Soviets, schools and cultural-enlightenment institutions does not receive proper treatment in the newspapers. Many district newspapers are negligently edited, of an insufficiently high literary standard and poorly printed. The district Party committees often guide the district press unsatisfactorily. Local Party organizations must take measures to greatly improve district newspapers, must strive to intensify their educational and organizational role in the upsurge of political, economic and cultural work in the countryside.

The Chief Administration of Printing, Publishing and Bookselling and its province organizations are greatly in debt to the district press. It is not giving proper technical guidance to the district newspaper printers or supplying them with new equipment properly. The Telegraph Agency of the Soviet Union [Tass] must radically improve its service to district newspapers.

Radio–TV

TELEVISION RECEIVERS ON COLLECTIVE FARMS. (Pravda, Jan. 24, p. 1. Complete text:) The television network in Moscow Province has been considerably expanded recently. Today there are about 7000 television sets, many of them in collective farm reading rooms and clubs.

Evenings are animated in the club of The Way to the Commune Collective Farm. Many collective farmers come here after their work to watch the television programs. With great interest they watch productions by the best Moscow theaters, new motion pictures and programs from the capital's concert halls.

There are television sets in 20 collective farms of Lenin District, and also in many agricultural artels of Mytishchi, Istra, Krasnaya Polyana, Shchelkovo, Zagorsk, Ramenskoye, Podolsk and other districts. In the last year alone more than 4000 television sets were installed in the province.

Further extension of the television network in Moscow Province is planned this year.

Sports

SUCCESSES OF SOVIET ICE SKATERS. (Pravda, Jan. 24, p. 4. Complete text:) Alma-Ata—The skating races were held at the rink of the Iskra Sports Society near Alma-Ata Jan. 23. Showing great skill, the Soviet ice skaters achieved outstanding results. Three new world records were set during the competition.

P. Belyayev finished the 3000-meter race in extremely fast time. Developing great speed, he finished in the remarkable time of four minutes, 42.1 seconds. This is a new world record.

The contestants in the 1000-meter race came out for the start. The numerous spectators followed the competition of leading ice skaters with great interest. Yu. Sergeyev of Moscow made the best time for this distance. Covering 1000 meters in one minute, 25 seconds, he set a new world record.

N. Mamonov took first place in the 5000-meter race after a hard fight. The Soviet athlete's time was eight minutes, 3.7 seconds—a new world record.

Weekly Index to Pravda and Izvestia

This index provides a complete record of the contents of the two leading Soviet dailies. It is arranged by the same categories employed in the body of the issue, where the major stories are translated, condensed or summarized. Additional data are given in brackets when the Pravda or Izvestia headline is not self-explanatory. Datelines, newspapers and news services cited by Pravda or Izvestia as the source of the report are also given in brackets in many cases. Bibliographical data appear in this sequence: name of paper date/page-approximate length in words. Items starred appeared in a previous issue of the Current Digest. Izvestia, usually not published Mondays, does not appear on Monday or Thursday of this week.

JAN. 23—29, INCLUSIVE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WORLD POLITICS

UNITED NATIONS

Sixth session of U.N. General Assembly—Statement by Ya. A. Malik at session of Political Committee on Jan. 21, 1952, on admission of new members, Pr 23/4-4700, Izv 23/3,4-4500; —Discussion of admission of new members to U.N., Pr 23/3-900; —U.S. attempt to impose on Assembly its discriminatory policy on question of admission of new members meets with determined opposition, Pr 24/3-850, Izv 25/3-1200. Failure of American maneuver to evade U.N. Charter [Discussion of admission of new members], Pr 25/4-800. Sixth session of U.N. General Assembly—Political Committee adopts Soviet draft resolution on admission of new members to U.N., Pr 26/3-1700, Izv 26/4-750; —Failure of U.S.-British attempts to prevent formulation of definition of aggression, Pr 24/3-950, Izv 25/3-850; —Withdraw occupation troops from Libya! Pr 25/4-650; under heading In Special Political Committee—Discussion of Libyan question, Izv 25/3-1200; —Discussion of Libyan question ends, Izv 29/4-300; —Soviet delegation exposes provocational and aggressive character of Kuomintang complaint—Speech by Ya. A. Malik, Pr-Izv 27/4-2700; —Failure of another provocation by American imperialists [Only two representatives openly support U.S.A. on Kuomintang draft resolution in Political Committee], Pr 29/4-1300; —Defeat of Anglo-American colonizers [Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee adopts decision to include article on right of nations to self-determination in draft covenant on human rights], Pr 28/4-1100. Important stage in struggle for peace—On results of discussion in U.N. on question of measures against threat of new world war and for strengthening peace and friendship among peoples, by Staff Correspondent Yu. Zhukov, Pr 24/3-2000. A. Ya. Vyshinsky leaves Paris, Pr-Izv 23/4-125. On Comrade A. Ya. Vyshinsky's stay in Warsaw, Pr 26/4-100, Izv 26/3-100. A. Ya. Vyshinsky returns to Moscow, Pr 27/3-25, Izv 27/4-25.

ATLANTIC PACT

French National Assembly [approves inclusion of Turkey and Greece in Atlantic Pact], Pr 26/3-350, Izv 26/4-100. Arms race and food shortage [Head of U.S. Information Service in Europe states that problem of food supplies for North Atlantic Pact forces will be solved by new types of food substitutes], Pr 27/3-175.

PEACE FRONT

A. Ya. Vyshinsky receives delegation of railroad workers from Le Mans [Le Mans workers' peace resolution presented to Soviet delegate], Pr-Izv 23/4-450. International Stalin Prize presented to Brazilian writer Jorge Amado—In Committee on International Stalin Prizes for Strengthening Peace Among Peoples, Pr-Izv 25/1-300. Speech by Jorge Amado, Pr-Izv 25/1-1400. Under Washington's dictate [Brazilian government forbids holding of American Continental Peace Congress in March], Izv 25/3-75. Brazilian authorities' reactionary acts [Ban American Continental Peace Congress], Izv 26/3-50. Celebration in honor of Ikuo Oyama [in Tokyo], by Staff Correspondent A. Kozhin, Pr 26/3-700. British workers fight for peace [Resolution by district committees of machine builders' union], Pr 26/3-200.

WAR PRISONERS

In U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs [Note in reply to U.S. note on repatriation of German and Japanese war prisoners], Pr-Izv 25/2-600.

LENIN DAYS ABROAD

Lenin Days abroad [Reports from China, Rumania, Albania, Korean People's Democratic Republic, German Democratic Republic, Britain, France, Sweden, Iran, India and Uruguay], Pr 23/3-850; [China, Rumania, Hungary, Korean People's Democratic Republic, German Democratic Republic, Austria, Britain, France, Sweden, Iran and Uruguay], Izv 23/3-1300. (Editorial)—Friendship and mutual aid of free peoples [Soviet Union inspires peoples in struggle for socialism and peace], Pr 24/1-1300. Lenin Days abroad—Formal memorial meeting in Tampere [Finland], Pr 25/3-100.

FAR EAST

Raids by Kuomintang Gen. Li Mi's bandit detachments on Burmese-Chinese border, Pr 28/4-150.

Burma.—Statement by Prime Minister of Burma [Suspension of U.S. "aid" will have no serious effect on Burma], Pr 28/4-125.

China.—Mass work among population [in Peking carried on by 7000 agitators], Pr 23/1-200. Chinese textile industry [in Eastern China increases output 13% in 1951], Pr 24/1-200. People's savings are growing in China [according to reports of People's Bank of China], Pr 25/1-225. Chinese peasants' initiative [Irrigation works in Shantung Province], Pr 26/1-250. Chinese workers' labor achievements [Micrometers produced at Yunnan factory], Izv 26/1-150. Protest by Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chinese People's Republic against British authorities' arbitrary rule in Hong Kong, Pr 27/4-700. Building reservoirs in Chinese People's Republic [on Yungting River], Izv 27/1-150. New railroad [Section of Chunking-Chengtu line opened], Pr 28/3-150. In Sinkiang, by Staff Correspondent I. Vysokov, Pr 28/4-1500.

India.—Elections in India [Results in Madras District], Pr 25/3-100, Izv 25/4-75; [Socialists' defeat], Izv 26/3-100; [Results in Travancore-Cochin], Pr 28/4-125. International [film] festival opens in Bombay, Pr-Izv 26/4-125. Success of Soviet films at International Film Festival in Bombay, Pr 27/3-100; Pr 28/3-175.

Indo-China.—Imperialists' intrigues in Southeast Asia [French government sends more troops to Indo-China], Pr 29/4-100.

Japan.—Statement by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chinese People's Republic Government [on Japanese government's promise to U.S.A. to conclude peace treaty with Kuomintang clique], Pr 24/4-1500, Izv 25/4-1500. American and Japanese reactionaries will find only defeat on Taiwan [Editorial in Jen Min Jih Pao], Pr-Izv 25/4-400. Greenwood's letter [Labor Member of Parliament calls Japanese government's decision to recognize Chiang Kai-shek serious diplomatic defeat for Britain—Prague dateline], Pr 25/4-125; under heading Greenwood's confession, Izv 25/4-125. On international themes: Yoshida's letter [to Dulles stating that Japan is ready to conclude treaty with Kuomintang clique], by B. Vronsky, Izv 26/3-900. On U.S. occupation of Japan [U.S. government sends special mission to negotiate agreement on billeting U.S. armed forces in Japan], Pr-Izv 25/4-75. On U.S. occupation of Japan [U.S. representatives in Tokyo to conclude "administrative agreement" to guarantee continued occupation and use of Japan as military base and arsenal], Pr-Izv 29/4-400. Speech in U.S.A. against separate treaty with Japan [Speakers at Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing oppose treaty ratification], Pr 25/4-350. Protests against San Francisco treaty at session of Japanese Diet, Pr 27/3-500, Izv 27/4-600. In American Senate [Statement by leader of American Peace Crusade at Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings on Japanese treaty], Pr 28/4-150. On resumption of session of Japanese Diet, Izv 26/4-350. For peace, against war! [Mass demonstration in Tokyo protests government's war budget and attacks on workers' rights], by Staff Correspondent A. Kozhin, Pr 27/3-800.

Korea.—Events in Korea: Communique of People's Army High Command, Pr-Izv 23/4-100; Pr 24/4-125; Pr-Izv 25/4-100; Pr-Izv 26/4-150; Pr-Izv 27/4-100; Pr 28/4-125; Pr-Izv 29/4-125. American generals' frank confessions [Statements by Gen. Van Fleet and Admiral Joy reveal that U.S. ruling circles do not want armistice in Korea], Pr 24/4-300, Izv 25/4-300. On American planes' attack on Korean-Chinese delegation's transport column, Pr 24/4-300. Hsinhua on new violations of Chinese air boundaries by American planes, Pr 25/4-150, Izv 25/3-150. On violation of Kaesong neutral zone by American planes, Pr 25/4-200. Hunger and death rule in South Korea, Pr 25/4-225. American interventionists' brutal treatment of Korean war prisoners, Pr-Izv 26/4-200. Hsinhua correspondent's report [Military maps of Chinese cities found on U.S. airman taken prisoner], Pr-Izv 26/4-200. American soldiers do not want to fight [U.S. newspaper reports that soldiers deliberately get themselves arrested to escape being sent to Korea], Pr-Izv 26/4-200. Korean workers' achievements [Production increased and production costs lowered in many enterprises], Pr 27/1-225. Tragedy of Wonsan [Korean city completely destroyed], by Staff Correspondent A. Tkachenko, Pr 29/4-1500.

Mongolian People's Republic.—Soviet Ambassador to Mongolian People's Republic presents credentials, Izv 25/4-125. From the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Presidium of the Great National Hural and the Mongolian People's Republic Council of Ministers [Announcement of death of Premier Choibalsan in Moscow Jan. 26], Pr 28/1-200, Izv 29/3-200.* (Photograph of Choibalsan), Pr 28/1, Izv 29/3. From the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Pr 28/1-50, Izv 29/3-50.* To the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union [Commiseration], Pr 28/1-125, Izv 29/3-125. To the Presidium of the Mongolian People's Republic Great National Hural and the Mongolian People's Republic Council of Ministers from the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet and U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, Pr 28/1-75, Izv 29/3-75. From the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Pr 28/1-25, Izv 29/3-25. Medical report on illness and cause of death [cancer] of Premier of the Mongolian People's Republic Marshal Choibalsan, Pr 28/1-275, Izv 29/3-275.* On death of Marshal Choibalsan—Nationwide mourning in Mongolian People's Republic, Pr 28/1-25, Izv 29/3-25.* Marshal Choibalsan [Obituary carried in Mongolian papers], Pr-Izv 29/3-1000.* Mongolian people mourn their grievous loss, Pr-Izv 29/3-500. At bier of Marshal Choibalsan—Moscow working people bid farewell to leader of Mongolian people, Pr-Izv 29/3-1000.*

Nepal.—Reactionary acts of Nepal government [Communist Party banned], Pr 28/4-25.

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACIES

Trade agreement between German Democratic Republic and Rumanian People's Republic concluded, Izv 26/3-125.

EASTERN EUROPE

Albania.—Building new hydroelectric station [on Matia River], Pr 23/1-100. Albanian Institute of Sciences [aids country's economic and agricultural development], Pr 25/1-175.

Bulgaria.—Development of trade in Bulgaria [6000 new government stores opened in 1951; there are now 9000 consumers' cooperative stores], Pr 24/1-150. Newly erected buildings in Bulgaria [Builders' increased labor productivity resulted in overfulfillment of 1951 plan], Pr 25/1-225. Rationalizers' movement [6692 proposals introduced in nine months of 1951], Pr 26/1-125. Trial of American spies operating in Bulgaria, Pr 28/4-75.

Czechoslovakia.—Jan Kolar—singer of Slavic peoples' freedom and brotherhood, by Frantisek Necasek, Izv 23/3-1100. Bard of peoples' friendship—Centenary of death of great Czechoslovak poet Jan Kolar, by Staff Correspondent V. Konvisarov, Pr 25/2-450. In memory of Jan Kolar [Meeting in Prague], Izv 26/1-150. New appointments to Czechoslovak government, Pr 24/3-100. How American army "liberated" western Czechoslovakia [Czechoslovak pamphlet], reviewed by I. Udaltsov, Izv 26/3-1900. Soviet trade union delegation in Czechoslovakia, Pr 27/3-100, Izv 27/4-100. Following Soviet Stakhanovites' method [Shoe industry begins movement to lower cost of each operation], Pr 27/1-150. Trial of group of traitors and spies in Czechoslovakia, Pr 28/4-200.

Finland.—To Congress of Finnish Paper Industry Workers' Trade Union [Chairman of U.S.S.R. Paper Industry Workers' Trade Union Central Committee leaves for Helsinki], Pr 25/4-25. Speech by Finnish Prime Minister Kekkonen, Pr 27/4-850, Izv 27/3-550. Swedish democratic press on Finnish Prime Minister's statement, Pr 28/4-250. Comments in Norway on speech by Finnish Prime Minister Kekkonen, Pr 29/3-300. Arrival of Finnish wrestlers [in Moscow], Pr 28/4-50.

Greece.—Statement by Politburo of Greek Communist Party Central Committee [refuting assertions that Communist Party decided who would be leaders of Union of the Democratic Left Party], Pr 24/3-150. Appeal to Comrade J. V. Stalin from relatives of Greek patriots condemned to death, Pr-Izv 27/3-500. Appeal by Greek democrats [Democratic organizations appeal to President of U.N., World Peace Council and other international bodies on behalf of leaders of Union of the Democratic Left Party], Pr 29/4-400.

Hungary.—A day in Hungary [Newspaper reports indicate daily achievements], Pr 23/1-150. Publication of V. I. Lenin's works, Pr 24/1-125. New schools, technicums and higher educational institutions [14 secondary schools, seven industrial technicums, four agricultural technicums and nine universities and institutes opened in 1951], Pr 26/1-175. New construction projects [begun in 1951 and planned for 1952], Izv 26/1-150. Report of Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs [on exchange of notes with U.S.A. on Mutual Security Act of 1951], Pr 26/4-650, Izv 26/3-650. Tree planting stations in Hungary [to be set up in every district], Pr 27/1-100. On building Budapest subway [1951 plan overfulfilled 7%], Izv 27/1-100. On Soviet-Hungarian economic relations [Trade agreement signed], Pr 29/3-125, Izv 29/4-125.

Poland.—Ranks of working class are growing [More than 500,000 people entered industry and construction work in 1951], Pr 24/1-200. Draft constitution for people's Poland [to be submitted for public discussion], Pr 25/1-100. Draft of new Polish constitution [to be submitted for public discussion on Jan. 27], Izv 26/1-100. Nationwide discussion of Polish People's Republic draft constitution, Pr 28/3-200. Polish people welcome new draft constitution, Pr 29/3-75. Speech by Boleslaw Bierut at Constitutional Commission meeting on Jan. 23, 1952, Pr 28/3-600, Izv 29/4-600. For advance of culture [Persisting bourgeois influences severely criticized at meetings of artists, writers and musicians], Pr 26/1-175. Results of plan fulfillment [1951 production plan for industry overfulfilled 8%; value of industrial output up 24.4% and labor productivity increased 14% over that of 1950], Pr 27/1-200. Polish people's new victory [1951 production results], by Staff Correspondent M. Yarovoi, Izv 27/3-350. Glorious anniversary [Tenth anniversary of Polish Workers' Party], by Staff Correspondent Ya. Makarenko, Pr 29/3-450. Tenth anniversary of Polish Workers' Party, Izv 29/4-225.

Rumania.—Documents exposing American imperialism's intrigues against Rumanian People's Republic [published], Pr 25/4-450. Great friendship [Party leadership and aid from Soviet Union and people's democracies are inspiration to Rumanian workers], by Staff Correspondent P. Melnikov, Pr 26/1-850. Workers' interest in scientific knowledge [Society for Dissemination of Science and Culture has more than 25,000 members], Izv 26/1-150. Books by Soviet Stakhanovites [published] in Rumania, Izv 27/1-150. Monetary reform and price reductions in Rumania, Pr 28/3-350. Rumanian workers' prosperity is growing [Monetary reform and price reductions are proof of this], by Staff Correspondent P. Melnikov, Pr 29/3-850. Important events in Rumanian life [Monetary reform and price reductions], by Staff Correspondent A. Alexandrov, Izv 29/4-450.

Yugoslavia.—Current issue of newspaper For a Socialist Yugoslavia [Organ of Yugoslavs in U.S.S.R.], Pr 29/4-150.

NEAR EAST

Statement by Harriman [on suspension of U.S. economic and technical aid to Iran, Egypt, Afghanistan, Burma, Iraq and Eire], Pr-Izv 25/4-175. Notes from Soviet government to governments of U.S.A., Great Britain, France and Turkey [on formation of "Middle East Command"], Pr-Izv 29/2-1900.

Egypt.—British troops' aggressive acts in Egypt [Occupy court building in Ismailia], Pr 23/3-150. Memorandum from Egyptian government [to U.S.A., France, Norway, Sweden and the Netherlands warning that dispatch of warships to Suez Canal zone will be considered hostile act], Pr 24/3-150. Against atrocities by British forces in Egypt—Statement by Egyptian Minister of Internal Affairs at press conference, Pr 25/4-250; under heading Situation in Egypt—Statement by Egyptian Minister of Internal Affairs at press conference, Izv 25/4-450. Egypt today—Travel notes, by Staff Correspondent G. Rassadin, Pr 25/3-2000. Anti-imperialist demonstrations in the Sudan [protesting draft constitution British are trying to impose on country], Pr 25/4-100. Lawlessness of British military authorities in Egypt [Gen. Erskine demands Egyptian auxiliary police be removed from Suez Canal zone], Izv 26/3-100. British troops' new aggressive act in Ismailia, Pr 27/4-250; under heading Events in Egypt, Izv 27/4-200. Anti-imperialist demonstrations in Cairo, Pr 27/3-200; under heading Events in Egypt, Izv 27/4-75. British threats to Egypt [Cruisers sail for Suez Canal zone], Pr 27/3-50. Statement by Egyptian Ambassador in Washington [on British terror in Ismailia—London dateline], Pr 27/3-50. Martial law imposed on Egypt, Pr 28/3-225. Situation in Egypt [Nahas Pasha government dismissed; curfew continued], Pr 29/3-300, Izv 29/4-300.

Iran.—Note from Iranian government to British government [confirming former's decision to close British consulates by Jan. 21], Izv 23/4-50. Iranian government refuses to accept British Ambassador [Appointment of Robert Hankey to replace Shepherd rejected], Pr 24/3-75, Izv 25/4-75.

Syria.—Events in Syria [27 killed, 270 wounded in clashes between troops and students in Aleppo], Pr 29/3-75.

CENTRAL EUROPE

Austria.—Four-power conference on Austrian treaty postponed, Pr 23/3-450, Izv 23/4-450.

Germany.—In violation of international agreements—Military preparations in Western Germany, Pr 23/3-200; with subhead Impending conscription announced in Bonn, Izv 23/4-200. "Germany must be saved" [Article by Max Reimann in Neues Deutschland], Pr 24/3-450. Against remilitarization of Western Germany—Statement by Central Board of German Communist Party, Pr 25/3-1400. For peace and German unity! [West German press on speeches by former German Chancellor Wirth and Pastor Niemoeller], Izv 25/3-350. International review: German people fight for peace [Masses of workers and notables participate in movement against remilitarization and for conference on free elections], by F. Orekhov, Pr 26/4-800. In Bonn Parliament [Debate on remilitarization and "general agreement" continues], Izv 26/4-700. Economic theory conference [opens] in Berlin, Pr 28/4-100. Economic theory conference [ends] in German Democratic Republic, Pr 29/3-250.

WESTERN EUROPE

Belgium.—Report by Politburo of Belgian Communist Party Central Committee [opposing new government], Pr 25/3-200. In Belgian Parliament [Government receives vote of confidence], Izv 25/3-75.

France.—Crisis of a regime [New French government], by Staff Correspondent Yu. Zhukov, Pr 27/3-1300.

Great Britain.—Eden on serious economic situation in Britain, Izv 25/4-200. Unity Theater of London expels Priestley from its general council, Izv 25/4-75. International review: Fruits of arms race [Conference of British Empire Finance Ministers reveals trade and finance crisis in British Empire], by F. Orekhov, Pr 26/4-800. American monopolies take over British colonies [American aid in developing British colonies is leading to large U.S. investments in Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika], Pr 28/4-100.

Italy.—Note from Italian government to U.S. State Department [protesting restrictions on import of Italian goods to U.S.A.], Pr 23/3-150, Izv 23/4-150. Speech by Palmiro Togliatti in Naples [on 31st anniversary of founding of Italian Communist Party], Pr 24/4-2400. Italian authorities delay distribution of gifts from U.S.S.R. [for flood victims], Pr 26/3-300. Unforgettable welcome [Italian people's warm reception of Soviet delegation bringing aid to flood victims], by Staff Correspondent O. Chechetkina, Pr 28/3-1400. In Italian Chamber of Deputies [Government bill amended by vote of 228-211], Izv 27/3-175. In U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs [Note from Soviet government to Italian government on revision of Italian peace treaty presented to Italian Chargé d'Affaires], Pr-Izv 27/2-75. Note of Italian government presented on Dec. 8, 1951, by Ambassador Brosio, Pr-Izv 27/2-450. Note of Soviet government presented on Jan. 25, 1952, by U.S.S.R. Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs A. A. Gromyko, Pr-Izv 27/2-1000.

Norway.—U.S.S.R. Deputy Foreign Minister A. A. Gromyko receives Norwegian Ambassador J. Schive, Pr 24/4-25, Izv 25/4-25. Norwegian Ambassador J. Schive presents credentials to Chairman of Presidium of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet N. M. Shvernik, Pr-Izv 26/1-150. Collection of V. I. Lenin's works published in Norway, Pr 25/3-75. Protests in Norway against arms race [Discussion in Storting reveals opposition to government policy], Pr 29/4-400, Izv 29/4-350.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Canada.—New Governor-General of Canada, Pr 28/4-50. Conference of Canadian-Soviet Friendship Society ends, Izv 29/4-175.

United States.—In National Committee of U.S. Progressive Party [Plans made for election campaign], Izv 23/4-800. American mores [New Republic reports 60,000,000 heavy drinkers in U.S.A.], Pr 27/3-75. A shameful award [American industrialists pay large sums of money to authors and editors of Collier's special issue], by M. Sturua, Izv 27/4-550.

AFRICA

Bloody events in Tunisia [Police kill and wound anti-French demonstrators], Pr 23/3-150. Events in Tunisia [Clashes between French troops and people of Sousse; violence in Tunis], Pr 24/3-350; [Clashes between French police and residents in many cities], Pr 25/3-225, Izv 25/4-450. International review: Events in Tunisia [On national liberation struggle], by F. Orekhov, Pr 26/4-600. On international themes: On events in Tunisia, by B. Vronsky, Izv 26/3-800. Events in Tunisia [Clashes; Marseilles dockers refuse to load ship bound for Tunisia; Union of French Women and other organizations demand Tunisian independence], Izv 26/4-350. French authorities' terror in Tunisia, Pr 27/4-225. On events in Tunisia, by Staff Correspondent Yu. Zhukov, Pr 28/3-2000.

WORLD ECONOMY

Ce Soir on development of trade between France and Eastern Europe [Wide circles of French public interested in East-West trade], Izv 26/3-300. Austrian business circles advocate increased economic relations with Eastern Europe, Pr 26/4-450, Izv 26/4-500. On Moscow International Economic Conference [Reports from Hungary, Bulgaria and Albania], Pr 27/3-350.

MISCELLANY

Death of President of Iceland Björnsson, Izv 26/4-15. Current issue of newspaper For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy! Pr 26/4-225.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

LENIN DAYS

Lenin Days in the land [Report on observances throughout U.S.S.R.], Pr 23/1-350. (Photograph)—At Lenin Mausoleum, Jan. 22, 1952, Pr 23/1. Soviet people honor memory of V. I. Lenin [Reports from Tartu, Tashkent, Petrozavodsk, Stalinabad and Leningrad], Izv 23/1-1000.

COMMUNIST PARTY

(Editorial)—Provide concrete and informed leadership, Pr 23/1-1100. Once begun, see matter through to end [Lvov Party units still have not eliminated shortcomings in ideological work with local scholars despite repeated admissions that situation demands urgent action], by Staff Correspondent for Lvov Province M. Odinets, Pr 23/2-1100. On Party themes: Have strict regard for interests of state, by Secretary of Latvian Communist Party Central Committee J. Kalnberzins, Pr 24/2-1900. At plenary sessions of Party committees [Altai Territory Party Committee discusses improvement of M.T.S. work; Novosibirsk Province Party Committee discusses independent theoretical studies of Party members; Ulyanovsk Province Party Committee discusses mass political work], Pr 24/2-600. Party life: Serious shortcomings in selecting and training administrative personnel [Leninakan City Party Committee tolerates incompetent officials and fails to advance capable individuals to administrative posts], by Staff Correspondent for Armenian Republic G. Airyan, Pr 25/2-1100. Plenary session of Rostov Province Party Committee [criticizes work with subordinate Party units], Pr 25/2-350. Fighter for cause of communism [Biographical sketch of V. V. Kuibyshev on 17th anniversary of his death], Pr 25/3-900. Courageous fighter for communism, Izv 25/3-950. Party life: Party work in Soviet institutions, by Secretary of Moscow City Party Committee Ye. Furtseva, Pr 26/2-2100. Plenary session of Tambov Province Party Committee [discusses improvement of M.T.S. work], Pr 26/2-225. Province Party committee on work of local writers [Chkalov committee criticizes local branch of Union of Soviet Writers], Pr 26/2-225. In struggle for technical progress [Leningrad Party aktiv reviews achievements of city's industry during 1951 and discusses plans for 1952], Izv 26/1-300. Meeting of Leningrad Party aktiv, Pr 27/2-900. Plenary session of Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee [discusses achievements in agriculture and makes plans for spring sowing], Pr 27/2-75. Party supervision of socialist competition [Vladimir Province Party Committee holds conference of Party secretaries in industrial and transport enterprises], Pr 27/2-75. Plenary session of Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, Izv 27/1-200; [discusses increasing agricultural output and state of Party organizational and political work in two provinces], Pr 28/2-750. Party life: Propaganda of advanced work methods, by Secretary of Rubtsovsk City Party Committee D. Doronin, Pr 28/2-1100.

STATE AND LAW

In Presidium of Russian Republic Supreme Soviet [Shortcomings in work of local Soviets' standing committees discussed], Pr-Izv 23/2-250. (Editorial)—A valuable quality of every official [All government and economic administrators should constantly search out and support new ideas], Izv 23/1-1200. Work of the Soviets: Prime duty of Soviet employee [to support new initiatives; Armenian Republic officials violate it by stubbornly opposing practical proposal to increase tractor productivity], by Chairman of Armenian Republic Council of Ministers S. Karapetyan, Izv 23/2-1300. Award to Comrade V. A. Zorin on 50th birthday for services to country in diplomatic work, Pr-Izv 26/1. (Feuilleton)—Barrators [Bookkeeper discharged for inefficiency writes 2000 letters of complaint in attempt to secure reinstatement], by Vladimir Orlov, Izv 26/2-1200. Work of the Soviets: More attention to great construction projects [Stalingrad Province Soviet Executive Committee

maintains poor contacts with local construction project workers], by Staff Correspondent S. Rudenko, Izv 27/2-1100. Criticism and review: Confusion over important matters [Z. M. Chernilovsky's "The Structure of the State of Chinese People's Republic" proceeds from faulty understanding of nature of Chinese revolution; gives reader erroneous notion of new China's political and social organization], by Vl. Rogov, Izv 27/3-1700.

NATIONALITIES

In Ust-Orda National Region [Four items], by Staff Correspondent A. Sryvtsev, Izv 26/2-400. (Editorial)—Friendship and fraternal cooperation of peoples, Pr 28/1-1300.

NATIONAL ECONOMY

People of construction projects of communism: Highest award [Excavator operator D. A. Slepukha applies same qualities of courage and determination which made him war hero to construction of Volga-Don Canal], by Boris Polevoi, Pr 23/2-2800. (Photograph)—Excavator operator D. A. Slepukha, Pr 23/2. People of great construction projects: Fitter Sergei Petrov [of Tsimlyanskaya Hydroelectric Station], by Special Correspondent Nik. Zhdanov, Izv 25/2-1900. Outfitting of irrigation systems [Construction of pumping stations for Southern Ukraine and Northern Crimea Canal networks begins], Pr 23/2-175. (Editorial)—Great Stalinist construction projects of communism, Pr 25/1-1400. At Tsimlyanskaya Hydroelectric Center [Don begins flowing into Tsimlyanskaya Sea], Pr 25/1-250. Birth of Tsimlyanskaya Sea [Influx of Don waters brought under mechanical control], Izv 25/1-175. On Volga-Don today [Karpovskaya Pumping Station ready for use], by Staff Correspondent for Stalingrad Province K. Pogodin, Pr 27/1-850. Letter to editor: Concerning local building materials for Southern Ukraine Canal [Ukraine Water Resources Development Authority wastes money by failing to utilize local resources and facilities], by Chairman of Zaporozhye Province Planning Commission P. Obraztsov, Pr 28/2-700. Construction projects of communism are nationwide cause! [Vitebsk and Stalino plants rush completion of construction project orders; outfitting of first powerful dredge completed at Kakhovka], Pr 24/1-300. For great construction projects [Georgian Republic Academy of Sciences helps builders solve many technical problems; Tyumen Province plants fill orders ahead of schedule], Izv 25/1-250. For great construction projects [Kiev enterprises compete to fill orders ahead of schedule], Pr 26/1-275. Successes of Kiev machine builders [Compete to fill construction project orders], Izv 26/1-175. Honored orders [Penza factories compete], Pr 28/2-50. Waters of steppe rivers to fields [400 electric pumping stations and 500 dams to be built in Chkalov Province], Izv 25/1-150. Irrigation of lands along Volga [Stalingrad Water Resources Development Authority established to supervise construction of irrigation systems tied in with Stalingrad Hydroelectric Station and Volga-Don Canal], Pr 26/1-225. Along route of future canal [Scientific teams survey projected Stalingrad Canal route], by Staff Correspondent V. Biryukov, Izv 26/1-700. Irrigation systems of trans-Volga regions [Middle Volga Water Resources Development Authority established to supervise construction of irrigation systems connected with Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Station], Pr 28/2-250. (Editorial)—Conserve and strengthen state property, Izv 27/1-1200. Third state lottery loan [Official table of winning numbers in Jan. 20 drawing in Kostroma], Pr 29/4-600, Izv 29/4-1200. Results of fulfillment of state plan for development of U.S.S.R. national economy for 1951—Report of Central Statistical Administration of U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, Pr-Izv 29/1,2-5000.* (Editorial)—Mighty advance of socialist economy and culture, Pr 29/1-1500. (Editorial)—New successes of U.S.S.R. national economy, Izv 29/1-1400.

INDUSTRY

With Baltic fishermen [20 collective fisheries fulfill January plan ahead of schedule], Pr 23/1-150. Steelworkers' initiative [Magnitogorsk's J. V. Stalin Metallurgical Combine workers raise output by eliminating production waste], Pr 23/1-200. Taiga hunters [overfulfill fur collection plan], Izv 23/1-100. Pacemaking oil field [Baku field wins first place in All-Soviet socialist competition], Izv 23/1-225. Restored energy [Ukrainian electric power stations use previously wasted steam to heat buildings], by Staff Correspondent P. Filimonov, Izv 23/1-550. In Talinin enterprises [Many new products developed and put into production], by Staff Correspondent G. Klevakin, Izv 23/2-175. Follow-up: "Steadily raise qualitative indices" [Ministry of Automobile and Tractor Industry directs Irbit Motorcycle Plant to eliminate shortcomings revealed], Izv 23/2-50. Letter to editor: Lengthen life of machines! [Moscow State Institute for Coal Machinery Design develops technique for prolonging length of service of coal-mining machinery thereby saving industry 15,000,000 rubles annually], by Senior Engineer of State Institute for Coal Machinery Design P. Yevlentyev, Izv 23/2-250. Labor successes of tractor builders [Vladimir tractor plant ships 30 carloads of agricultural equipment since Jan.1], Pr 24/1-225. Faulty practice [Poor planning in U.S.S.R. Ministry of Building Materials Industry results in oversupplying of raw materials to some producers, undersupplying to others], by Staff Correspondent N. Titarenko, Pr 24/2-1000. New developments in lumber industry [Labor productivity increases 30% in 100 fully mechanized lumber enterprises], Izv 25/1-250. With Chusovoi steelworkers [Compete to reduce idle time during overhauls of open-hearth furnaces], Izv 25/1-150. With Polesie lumbermen [Strive to fulfill production plan ahead of schedule], Pr 26/1-275. [Voroshilovgrad Province] Mining combine operators compete [to increase machines' productivity], Pr 26/2-175. Individual plans for high productivity [Campaign initiated at Chelyabinsk mining equipment factory], Izv 26/1-100. With Siberian fur breeders [Problems and progress in fur trade discussed at Tyumen Province conference], by Staff Correspondent N. Mondchadskaya, Izv 26/2-250. Extending length of service of instruments [Minsk factories compete to prolong period of equipment's usefulness], by Staff Correspondent A. Kozlov, Izv 26/2-125. To save metal [Competition to reduce expenditure of metal on each unit of output introduced at Stalinabad tractor parts factory], by Staff Correspondent N. Mateorenko, Izv 26/2-125. On economic themes: More initiative in development of district industry, by Chief of Chkalov Province Planning Commission's Industrial Section N. Ryabova, Izv 26/2-1900. Award to Designer A. D. Shvetsov on 60th birthday for contributions in field of aviation engine construction, Pr-Izv 27/1. House of miners' technology [opens in Lichansk], Pr 27/1-200. Innovators' initiative [Campaign to lengthen life of instruments in each production operation initiated at Minsk tractor plant], Pr 27/1-250. Mechanize all production processes [Campaign begun at Riga factory], Izv 27/1-175. Get more pig iron from blast furnaces! [Serov Iron and Steel Mill achieves highest indices in efficient use of furnace capacity, wins all-Soviet socialist competition for 1951], by Staff Correspondent Vad. Safonov, Izv 27/1-800; (Photograph)—Officials of Serov Iron and Steel Mill's blast-furnace shop V. M. Morozov, I. Ye. Trifonov and I. G. Meleshchenko, Izv 27/1. Competition of Karaganda machine operators [Mining combine operators work out individual plans for raising labor productivity], by Staff Correspondent V. Bobrov, Izv 27/2-125. Innovators' experience to masses! [Baku oil workers adopt new high-speed drilling technique; Kalinin Railroad Car Plant workers compete to reduce expenditure of metal on each article produced], Pr 24/1-250; [Campaign to smelt steel by high-speed methods only introduced at Dneprodzerzhinsk mill], Pr 27/1-100; [Stalino miners compete to improve utilization of coal combine; Cheboksary railroad car repairmen compete to reduce expenditure of metal on each article produced], Pr 28/1-300. Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy announces death of Chief Foreman of Blast-Furnace Shop of Makeyevka's Kirov Iron and Steel Mill, Senior Metallurgist, Party member and Deputy to U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet Ivan Grigoryevich Korobov, Pr-Izv 29/4-25.

AGRICULTURE

Awards to two Crimea Province and one Tambov Province combine operators for high indices in harvesting and threshing grain, Izv 23/1. Training of administrative personnel for collective farm production [6000 study in Lithuanian higher agricultural educational institutions], Izv 23/1-175. 150 millionaire collective farms [150 Vinnitsa Province farms have incomes in excess of 1,000,000 rubles in 1951], by Staff Correspondent N. Ryabchikov, Izv 23/2-100. Kazakhstan's orchards [occupy 30,000 hectares; to be extended by 15,000 to 20,000 hectares in near future], Pr 24/1-125. Reconstruction of irrigation systems [Raises output of Samarkand Province collective farms], Pr 24/1-175. Socialized sector is main strength of collective farm, by Hero of Socialist Labor P. Prozorov, Chairman of Red October Collective Farm [Kirov Province], Pr 25/2-1900. Development of horticulture in Siberia [Gorno-Altaisk is center of rapidly expanding fruit culture], Pr 25/3-200. Winter work in Belorussian fields, by Belorussian Republic Minister of Agriculture S. Kostyuk, Izv 25/2-1700. (Editorial)—Socialist competition in collective farm villages, Pr 26/1-1100. Forestry stations in Kazakhstan [300,000 hectares of shelter belts to be planted in 15 years], Pr 26/2-75. (Feuilleton)—13 years later [U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture has still not found permanent quarters which All-Soviet Sugar Beet Culture Scientific Research Institute originally requested in 1938], by N. Borobyev and V. Zhuravsky, Pr 26/2-1000. Lectures by agricultural pacemakers [Latvian collective farmers are members of republic Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge], by Staff Correspondent N. Churakov, Izv 26/2-100. Where can brigade leader study? [No provision made in Stavropol Territory for providing brigade lead-

ers from amalgamated collective farms with necessary minimum of technical education], by Staff Correspondent I. Morozov, Izv 26/2-1000. Subtropical crops in Armenia [Figs, quinces, almonds and pomegranates under cultivation], Pr 27/1-150. Help new collective farms [Team of 70 experienced amalgamated farm chairmen help young collective farms in Western Belorussia with organizational and technical problems], Izv 27/1-175. On banks of Northern Donets [Forest shelter belts planted], by Staff Correspondent N. Zagorodny, Izv 27/1-800. Partnership of scientists and collective farmers [Poltava Province], Pr 28/2-150. Award to U.S.S.R. First Deputy Minister of Agriculture P. P. Lobanov on 50th birthday in recognition of contributions to development of agriculture, Pr-Izv 29/1.

TRANSPORTATION

Stakhanovite truck drivers [Ten from Vladimir Auto Trust pledge to drive vehicles 300,000 kilometers without overhauls], Izv 27/1-200. Competition of Urals railwaymen [Campaign for excellent performance of each production operation initiated on Southwest Railroad], Pr 28/2-200.

DOMESTIC TRADE

Goods for public [Ukrainian light industry raises output of consumers' goods 11% during 1952], Pr 24/1-125. Competition to reduce merchandising costs [initiated by Riga canned meat store], Pr 27/2-175.

CITIES

New construction in Kiev [150 buildings being erected], Pr 23/1-200. Outskirts of Urals city [20,000 square meters of housing built during 1951 in Sverdlovsk's fast-growing Chkalov Borough], by Staff Correspondent V. Safonov, Izv 23/1-300. At magnetic mountain [Magnitogorsk grows and flourishes], by Staff Correspondent for Chelyabinsk Province A. Shmakov, Pr 24/1-700. City planning in capital of Kirgizia [40 kilometers of street lighting installed during 1951; other improvements cited], Pr 24/2-150. Houses for miners [500,000 square meters of housing completed in Karaganda and environs since war], Pr 25/2-150. In Krasnodon [Four items], by Staff Correspondent S. Makarov, Izv 25/2-350. City planning in Kishinev [120-apartment house, numerous public buildings under construction], Pr 26/1-150. At tall building project [32-story hotel, Moscow's largest, nears completion], Pr 26/2-225. Winter days in Sochi [New sanatoriums under construction], by Staff Correspondent L. Shibakov, Izv 26/1-300. New construction in Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky [Dozens of new homes for seamen's families completed], Pr 27/2-125.

MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Problems of science and technology: Achievements of Soviet surgery, by Member of U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences, Prof. A. Bakulev, Izv 27/2,3-4000.

CULTURE

Stakhanovite's lectures [Minsk innovator delivers 30 in two years], Pr 23/1-150. Follow-up: "Notes for a certain lecture" [All-Soviet Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge acknowledges errors in lecture notes; will reprimand those responsible for careless preparation and editing of manuscript], Pr 27/3-150. Motion pictures are not reaching rural audiences, by Staff Correspondent for Tadzhik Republic A. Rumyantsev, Pr 28/2-700.

SCIENCE

Problems of science and technology: Transformation of nature in Crimea and tasks of science, by Vice-Chairman of Presidium of Crimea branch of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Doctor of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences, Prof. Ya. Kozin, Izv 23/2-1900. In competition for Stalin Prizes [Committee for Stalin Prizes in Field of Science and Invention considers entries], Pr 24/1-225; Pr 25/2-175, Izv 25/1-125. Follow-up: "For creative treatment of problems of linguistics" [North Ossetian linguists resolve to work out problems in light of Stalin's contributions to subject], Pr 26/2-100. In memory of outstanding Soviet scientist [Moscow scientists observe anniversary of S. I. Vavilov's death], Pr 26/2-100. In memory of S. I. Vavilov, Izv 26/4-225. Scientific work on Kamennaya Steppe [V. V. Dokuchayev Agricultural Research Institute to investigate irrigation problems of 17 collective farms during 1952; other research projects outlined], Pr 27/2-250.

EDUCATION

Students' winter vacations [begin], Pr 23/1-200. Letter to editor: Concerning night schools for rural youth [Poor scheduling of classes in Pskov Province prevents many young people from attending classes], by Director of Pskov Province Public Education Department A. Skrobov, Izv 23/2-700. Meeting of Moscow students [Country's higher educational institutions to graduate 200,000 in 1952; largest class in history], Pr 26/1-200. (Editorial)—Improve quality of higher education in jurisprudence, Izv 26/1-1100. Educational institutions of Ukraine [725 secondary schools begin operation during current academic year], Pr 27/1-225. During students' vacations [All trade union athletic and recreational facilities to be open to students], Izv 27/4-25.

THE ARTS

Artists visit collective farmers [Performers from Novosibirsk Theater of Opera and Ballet give help and advice to local collective farm amateurs], Pr 23/2-100. Films of people's democracies [Rumanian and Polish films previewed at U.S.S.R. Ministry of Cinematography], Pr 23/2-150. Motion pictures: "Country Doctor" [is full of serious failings; could be incomparably better film], by A. Kolosov, Pr 23/3-2100. In competition for Stalin Prizes [Committee for Stalin Prizes in Field of Art and Literature considers entries in architecture], Pr 23/1-125, Izv 23/1-50; [Concert performances], Izv 29/1-100. Music auditoriums [12 operate in Lvov Province], Izv 23/1-175. Amateur art activity in Kuban [124 collective farm amateur drama groups operate in area], by Staff Correspondent L. Shibakov, Izv 23/2-75. "Explosion in the Night"—New Polish feature film [previewed at U.S.S.R. Ministry of Cinematography], Izv 23/4-50. Exhibit of pictures by Russian artists [300 works displayed in Moscow], Pr 24/2-150. The theater: Power of honest play [Ivanov's "Armored Train 14-69" is play about past with message for present], by N. Abalkin, Pr 24/2-1200. (Editorial)—Soviet theater for children and young people [has made great progress since Party's historic decree five years ago, but ideological level of productions still leaves much room for improvement], Izv 25/1-1200. Art of folk craftsmen [Turkmenian weavers make rug depicting Main Turkmenian Canal construction], Pr 26/2-75. Observations on comedy, by V. Frolov, Pr 26/3-2000. "The Overturned Cup"—New production at Theater of Satire [based on work by 13th century Chinese author], Pr 26/4-100. Singers of North [Famous Northern Chorus celebrates 25th anniversary], by F. Vinogradov, Izv 26/1-500. Music of our homeland [Third concert in Moscow State Philharmonic series], Izv 26/4-125. Review of folk talents [2000 performers take part in Moscow Province Rural Amateur Review], Pr 27/1-200. Art exhibit at factory [Moscow's J. V. Stalin Automobile Plant], Pr 27/1-175. New motion picture theaters [120 permanent installations operating on Kuibyshev Province amalgamated collective farms], Pr 27/1-75. Art news: Ukraine Republic Symphony Orchestra on tour in Moscow, By M. Sokolsky, Pr 27/3-550. Follow-up: "The theater and local dramatists" [Armenia's Sundukyan Theater directed to produce more local authors' works], Pr 28/2-150. New production at K. S. Stanislavsky Theater [G. Nakhutsrishvili's "The Leader's Youth"], Pr 28/4-50. Chinese artists on tour [perform in Kiev], Pr 28/4-125. Theater program, Pr 23/4-150, Izv 23/4-75; Pr 24/4-225; Pr-Izv 25/4-75; Pr 26/4-150, Izv 26/4-200; Pr-Izv 27/4-200; Pr 28/4-100; Pr 29/4-50, Izv 29/4-150.

LITERATURE

Follow-up: "For correct elucidation of history of Yakut literature" [Yakut branch of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences outlines measures to eliminate ideological shortcomings in literary scholarship], Pr 23/2-150. Toward centenary of N. V. Gogol's death [Preparations for nationwide observances discussed in Moscow], Pr 24/2-250, Izv 25/2-150; [Preparations in Dagestan], Pr 28/2-125. Conference of writers of Kuban [Local branch of Union of Soviet Writers criticized for failing to maintain close contact with Kuban authors], Pr 24/2-100. Republic conference of critics and students of literature [opens in Kiev], Pr 23/2-50. Conference of Ukraine critics and students of literature [ends after charting specific measures to improve literary criticism in republic], Pr 25/2-200. Nazim Hikmet feted in Moscow [Turkish poet celebrates 50th birthday], Pr 25/4-100. Nazim Hikmet's 50th birthday, Izv 25/2-300. Award to Writer I. A. Novikov on 75th birthday for outstanding contributions in field of literature, Pr-Izv 26/1. Writer Ivan Kanna's 50th birthday [celebrated in Kishinev], Izv 27/4-100.

PRESS AND PUBLISHING

Letter to editor: Why is publication of booklets on innovators' experience held up? [Finished manuscripts collect dust at publishing house; data due to become obsolete], by Chief of Urals Heavy Machine-Building Plant Technical Information Department N. Krasnoselskikh, Pr 23/2-400. Books by innovators [printed by Leningrad publishing houses], Pr 26/1-175. Follow-up: "Aloof from needs of local print shops" [Chita Province printing plant to receive new press and binding equipment], Pr 26/2-100. From latest mail: Reviews by hearsay [Turkmenskaya iskra (Turkmenian Spark) reviews books not yet published, thus confusing reader], Pr 26/2-300. (Editorial)—Raise level of district newspapers [Papers still rely too heavily on staff correspondents, neglect

subjects of local interest], Pr 27/1-1300. For high quality of consultations—Concerning shortcomings of Moscow Worker Publishing House's collections of consultations [issued for guidance of those studying Party history independently], by S. Petrov and M. Morozov, Pr 27/2-1900. New books [Nine titles], Pr 28/2-200. Review of the press: Newspaper illustrations [Four local papers criticized for low quality of photography and reproduction, incomplete captions and poor coverage of important events], Pr 28/2-550.

RADIO—TV

Television receivers on collective farms [7000 in Moscow Province], Pr 24/1-175. Central radio broadcasting system [Program for day following on one, two or three networks], Izv 23/4-250; Pr-Izv 25/4-200; Pr 26/4-200, Izv 26/4-400 [Both include two television programs]; Pr 27/4-200, Izv 27/4-400 [Includes two television programs]; Pr 28/4-400 [Includes one television program]; Izv 29/4-250.

SPORTS

Competition of best ice skaters [ends at rink near Alma-Ata; four new world records set during meet], Pr 23/2-200. All-Soviet ice skaters' competition—Vladimir Sakharov and Rimma Zhukova are national ice skating champions, Izv 23/4-150. Successes of Soviet ice skaters, Pr 24/4-150. (Photographs) —U.S.S.R. speed skating champions R. Zhukova and V. Sakharov, setter of new 1000-meter world record P. Belyayev and setter of new 3000-meter world record Yu. Sergeyev, Pr 24/4. Achievements of Soviet skaters [Another new world record set at Alma-Ata], Pr 25/4-100. (Photographs)—N. Mamonov and V. Chaikin [Winners of 5000- and 500-meter races respectively], Pr 25/4. For national ice hockey championship [Air Force team to play Central House of Soviet Army team on Jan. 24 in deciding match], Izv 23/4-75. U.S.S.R. ice hockey championship —Air Force team is 1952 champion, Pr 25/4-100. For national ice hockey championship, Izv 25/4-100. For national championship in Russian hockey—Dynamo team (Moscow) is national champion for 1952, Izv 25/4-75.

MISCELLANY

Lakes of Karelo-Finnish Republic [41,700 counted in census conducted by Karelo-Finnish branch of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences], by Staff Correspondent N. Konvalov, Izv 27/2-150. News notes [Three items], Izv 23/2-100; [Four], Izv 25/2-125; [Five], Pr 26/2-150. Readers report [Two items], Izv 26/2-75; [Three], Izv 27/2-200.

HOOVER'S SPEECH (Continued From Page 5) — FEATURE

military plans and such a division of military obligations. But, as is known, such plans and such mutual relations were characteristic of colonial powers and their dependent colonies. Today in the U.S. ruling circles they are not ashamed to talk of such calculations and intentions concerning the countries in Europe that have fallen into dependence upon American imperialism. We will not engage in guessing what kind of lessons will be learned from this in the countries of Western Europe!

Undertones of uneasiness are also to be heard in Hoover's programmatic statements. He is obliged to say that "the only way to save Europe from destruction is to avoid a third world war." He declares likewise that "our relations to the United Nations Charter should be revised," thus warning the U.S. ruling circles against the existing attraction to military adventures, which in recent times have begun to be carried out under the flag of the United Nations.

These warnings are not fortuitous. Hoover is no less an imperialist than those who now stand at the helm of the U.S. government. He continues frankly to support the more aggressive military circles of the U.S.A. Hoover's speech also outlines a plan for a new world war, though this plan has its own features, distinguishing it from the well-known war plans of the U.S. government.

Nevertheless, Hoover is obliged to issue warnings, obliged to warn against haste in preparing the third world war and to point out to the American people the dangerous consequences of the present policy of the U.S.A.

If even such a political figure as Hoover is obliged again and again to come forth with such warnings, then it is clear that there is ripening in the American people a profound dissatisfaction with the present aggressive policy of the U.S.A., which expresses uninhibited imperialist ambitions for world domination.

CORRECTION. (Pravda, Feb. 3, p. 2. Complete text:) In the article "Hoover and the Miscalculations of the U.S. Government," printed in Pravda Feb. 2, an inaccuracy slipped into the text of the paragraph beginning with the words: "Hoover knows how to use flowery language."

The beginning of this paragraph should read as follows: "Hoover knows how to use flowery language and in his radio speech went so far as to say that the 'Western Hemisphere' is the 'final Gibraltar of freedom.' But he promptly explained his idea of the duty of this 'final Gibraltar of freedom' by declaring that 'creation of a ground army is the only problem facing Europe,' that the countries of Western Europe should get to work forming ground armies while the United States of America undertakes to form air and sea forces."

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued From Page 2)

Press and Publishing
Poor Illustrations in Newspapers 38
Publication of Technical Bulletins Delayed 39
Defective Consultations on the 'Short Course' 39
Raise Level of District Newspapers 40
Radio-TV
Television Receivers on Moscow Collective Farms 40
Sports
Soviet Ice Skaters Set New World Records 40
Weekly Index to Pravda and Izvestia 41
About the Current Digest of the Soviet Press 47
Publications From Which Translations Appear 47

The Current Digest of the Soviet Press

Scholars and journalists have long encountered difficulty in obtaining current materials regarding the Soviet Union. They are peculiarly dependent upon following the Russian press closely for domestic developments, documents, statistics, indications of official attitudes and policies, and public declarations of the U. S. S. R.

To help meet this need, the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies, appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council, has undertaken to publish this Current Digest of the Soviet Press.

SELECTION

The two most important Soviet newspapers, Pravda and Izvestia, are received by air mail. Their contents are utilized in the Current Digest as a general rule within approximately one month after the date of their publication in Moscow.

These two carry the highest authority among Soviet newspapers, and print most of the general news and information carried by the Soviet press as a whole. The more important items from these two papers are given in full in the Current Digest. Others are condensed, summarized or represented by headline and bibliographical reference.

The Current Digest also contains selections from approximately 40 other Soviet newspapers and magazines which are not usually received in the United States by air mail. Because of the necessary time lag, only material of special or lasting interest to persons engaged in the study of Soviet developments is reprinted from these papers and magazines.

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When the Russian text contains a quotation from English or a foreign language, the quoted matter is presented as translated from the Russian. When a quotation within the Russian text is incomplete, stars are used instead of leaders to show that the omission was made by the Russian author rather than by the translator.

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All communications should be addressed to the Current Digest of the Soviet Press, 413 West 117th Street, New York 27, N.Y.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE
ON SLAVIC STUDIES

SOME PUBLICATIONS FROM WHICH TRANSLATIONS APPEAR

NEWSPAPERS

Gudok [Whistle], railroad daily.
Izvestia [News], government daily.
Komsomolskaya pravda [Young Communist League Truth], daily of Young Communist League of the Soviet Union.
Krasnaya zvezda [Red Star], Army daily.
Krasny flot [Red Fleet], Navy daily.
Literaturnaya gazeta [Literary Gazette], semiweekly of Soviet Writers' Union.
Moskovskaya pravda [Moscow Truth], Moscow city and province daily.
Pionerskaya pravda [Young Pioneer Truth], semiweekly for children.
Pravda [Truth], Communist Party daily.
Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture daily.
Sovetskoye iskusstvo [Soviet Arts], semiweekly of Ministry of Cinematography, Committee on Affairs of the Arts and Committee on Affairs of Architecture.
Trud [Labor], daily of Central Council of Trade Unions.
Uchitelskaya gazeta [Teachers' Gazette], semiweekly of Union republic Ministries of Education and trade unions of educational workers.
Vechernyaya Moskva [Evening Moscow], Moscow city and province daily.
Vedomosti Verkhovnovo Soveta SSSR [Bulletin of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet], weekly.

MAGAZINES

Bolshevik, Communist Party fortnightly.
Izvestia Akademii nauk SSSR [Journal of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences], bimonthly, published in three separate volumes: Division of Economics and Law, Division of History and Philosophy, Division of Literature and Language.
Krokodil [Crocodile], fortnightly of humor and satire.
Kulturno-prosvetitelnaya rabota [Cultural-Educational Work], monthly dealing with adult education and indoctrination work.
Lektsii-broshury [Lecture Pamphlets], lectures published semiweekly by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.
Nauka i zhizn [Science and Life], monthly popular science magazine published by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.
Ogonyok [Flame], popular illustrated weekly.
Planovoye khozyaistvo [Planned Economy], monthly of State Planning Committee.
Poligraficheskoye proizvodstvo [Printing], monthly of Chief Administration of Printing, Publishing and Bookselling.
Professionalniye soyuzy [Trade Unions], monthly of Central Council of Trade Unions.
Semya i shkola [Family and School], monthly of Russian Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.
Slavyanye [Slavic World], Slavic Committee monthly.
Sotsialisticheskoye selskoye khozyaistvo [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture monthly.
Sovetskaya etnografia [Soviet Ethnography], monthly.
Sovetskaya kniga [Soviet Book]. bibliographical monthly of Academy of Sciences.
Sovetskaya muzyka [Soviet Music], monthly of Union of Soviet Composers and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.
Sovetskaya pedagogika [Soviet Education], monthly of Russian Republic Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.
Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo [Soviet State and Law], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Law Institute and Institute of Juridicial Sciences of Ministry of Justice.
Teatr [Theater], monthly of Soviet Writers' Union and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.
Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR [Academy of Sciences Herald], monthly.
Voprosy ekonomiki [Problems of Economics], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Economics Institute.
Voprosy filosofii [Problems of Philosophy], thrice-yearly organ of Academy of Sciences' Philosophy Institute.
Voprosy istorii [Problems of History], monthly of Academy of Sciences' History Institute.
Vneshnyaya torgovlya [Foreign Trade], monthly of Ministry of Foreign Trade.
Zhurnal Moskovskoi Patriarkhii [Journal of Moscow Patriarchate], monthly of Moscow Patriarchate of Russian Orthodox Church.

Literary monthlies:
- Novy mir [New World].
- Oktyabr [October].
- Znamya [Banner].
- Zvezda [Star] (Leningrad).

TRANSLITERATION

The transliteration system employed by the Current Digest is designed for the convenience of readers who do not know Russian. The aim is to approximate the Russian words as closely as possible without diacritical marks, superscripts or apostrophes.

The following transliteration table is used except when names have recognized English spellings (e.g., Tschaikowsky, Alexander):

а	a	к	k#	х	kh
б	b	л	l	ц	ts
в	v	м	m	ч	ch
г	g*	н	n	ш	sh
д	d	о	o	щ	shch
е	e**	п	p	ъ	(omit)##
ё	yo†	р	r	ы	y
ж	zh	с	s	ь	(omit)##
з	z	т	t	э	e
и	i	у	u	ю	yu‡
й	i††	ф	f	я	ya‡‡

* г = v in genitive endings его (evo), ого (ovo).
** е = ye when initial and after ь, ъ and all vowels except ы, or when preceded by vowel-consonant combinations as in Slavyanye.
† ё = o after ж and ш.
†† Combinations ый and ий = y.
\# кс = x in words using x in English forms (Maxim, Alexander).
ь and ъ before vowels are transliterated y.
‡ ю after ы = iu.
‡‡ я after ы = ia; after и = a, as in Izvestia.